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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,980—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th April.
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	7900	R. F. Brigson	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Sbutich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 675	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 22, 1897.

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FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,252	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

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FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 24th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, about 24th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

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NANAK CHAND,
Minister of Indore.
Darbar Office, Indore, 10th April, 1897.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.
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TOPS OF OLD CARRIAGE LAMPS.

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3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April, 1897.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
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IN 18-CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

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NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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A LARGE STOCK, FRESH AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, COMPRISING:—

ROAST MUTTON.
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A TIN SHOULD BE IN EVERY TIFFIN BASKET.
Special Reduced Price, Per tin, 9 Annas. Per dozen, assorted, Rs. 6.

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WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, excellent for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all complaints of the Chests, Lungs, and Throat, Re. 1.

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

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FOR SORE EYES, CHAFED SKIN, PILES, INSECT BITES, STINGS, SCALDS, CUTS, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS, and SKIN AILMENTS generally, is

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,

Large Pots, 13½d. each (English rate). Free from Animal Fat.

W. C. FITZGERALD, Chemist, Wellington, New Zealand, writes:—"It is without exception the best healing Ointment I ever used."

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F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

137714

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

WE have received a REQUISITION signed by the Leading Members of the Parsee Community, asking us to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the Community, to vote a LOYAL ADDRESS of congratulation to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN for the happy occasion of HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE. In response to that Requisition we convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Parsee Community, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m., at the ALLBLESS BAUG.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS.
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA.

NOTICE.
SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE MODY of Baroda, formerly Agent for the "CITY of GLASGOW" Life Assurance Company, having severed his connection with that Company, has been appointed by me as CHIEF AGENT for the SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, for the Districts of GUZERAT and KATHIAWAR.

W. R. RAE, General Agent,
51, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 12 noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May, 1897, for Repairing the Embankment over the Tulsi Main near Santa Cruz.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 (three hundred), to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1897, for Widening, Pitching and Constructing Culverts and other works in connection with the Embankments on the Tansa Duct between Godavli and Balcomb.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 10 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

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3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.
ITALIAN WINES.

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	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10.
Single Copy..........Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of F. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the New Bhuleshwar Market, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the Bhuleshwar Market from 1st May to 30th June, 1897.

Each stall will be put up separately for a period of three months and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter, plus license fee rupee one, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

SALE OF WOOLLEN, COTTON AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 44 of 1897 Jamnadas Laloobhoy and others vs. Amerchund Cutchra and another, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1897, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of pieces and cut-pieces of woollen and cotton piece-goods, viz., satin cloth, red broad-cloth, country soosi, striped cloth, flannel, paramatta, khaki, gin, coating cloth, cashmere, cotton, washing check, serge cloth, jeffer cloth, cotton flannel, rough cloth, drill, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI,
63, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 3rd and 4th May, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has obtained seven months leave from 1st May 1897.

The ballot box will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

DAVID JOLLEY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
VITHALDAS SAKHALCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
FRANCIS JAMES THOMAS ROSS, Major-General Retired List, and late of 29 Colville Row, Kensington Park.
JOHN JOSEPH ARKIN, late of Bombay, Native Christian, and Clerk to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company.
H. BREMNER, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 20th Hussars, Mhow.
VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MARIA BI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
GOOLBAI, widow of Burjorjee Maneckji Vatcha (or Batliwalla) late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
W. HARDING, Lieutenant, Inspector Army Schools, Poona.

All persons having claims against or being indebted to or holding property belonging to the above named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th April, 1897.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Gate Street.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I, which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s., with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and laborious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 21 1893.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
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"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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"21 June, 1892.

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Monthly	6	Monthly	6-8

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 3½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	13
Half-Yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	16 p. c. 1 bon.	1,371 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,221
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. .o.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	82
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	80,000	£25	£12	8 pr. ct.	304
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	80	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	10	200	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 z	325
Bhowanugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	350	350	250	25	27.
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs4½	150
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	1½	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	850	230	200	dvd Rs25	250
Gerala	500	1,389	1,389	1vd Rs17	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	490	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	2,500	530	35+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	50	dvd Rs10	328
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khamgaum	210	450	450	Rs10	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct	255
Ch madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	2,158	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Hunnar M.	1,000	250	11	15	191
New Berar	1,390	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	35	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	30	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	300	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Weaver Mills	8,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	17	250
Zenith	—	1,000		10 vd Rs55	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Amance	1,500	1,100	all		650
Anglo-Indian	1,215		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & W. Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per c	210
Bombay United	300	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	50	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,503
China Mills Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.61	735
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	915xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	4 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	591
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	1025
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	515
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	600
Hingonghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	4,800	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	50	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	430
Indian Manf.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jewraj Baloo	1,030	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	745
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	35
Khatau Makanji Spg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	770
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	20	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr c	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,785
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs.5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	5,000	250	250	dv 14	250
Madras Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,000	Rs 10	450
Oriental	2,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,280
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	885
Ripon Mills	600	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,130
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,030
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	780	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	351
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	301
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,001	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	600	1,000	1,000	50	51
Union Mills Ld	1,010	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	511
Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	90
Wadia Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	—	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500		160
The Tapti Valley	125,000	500	00	...	120
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,186	100	100	dvd Rs 15	330
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	500	30	30	1	1
Badham Pile	3,000	100	100	13	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	303	8,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 2	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	5	1,130
Deccan Paper Mills	1,050	500	500	5 pr. c	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	50	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld.	2,900	250	250	8 pr. c	87
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	21	157
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	4
Napier Foundry	1,000	50	200	...	65
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	100
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	50
Port Canning Co	6,900	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	405
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	2	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	15	185	145
Telephone Co.	9,900	331	100	dvd Rs 11	28

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced 101-8
Three-and-a-half per cent 1892 103-2
Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans .. 122 (nom)
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ......
City of Paris Loan ......
Unguaranteed Four per cent. Port Trust Bond ....157 unguaranteed

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .... Rs. 16-1-6
Carolas ....
Mexican Dollars ....
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ....
Bar Silver 80-4
Gold Leaf 25-11
Bar Gold, English (100 touch) 25-11
Bar Australian 23-8
Bar Bombay 25-8
Bar Pekin 24-8

EXCHANGE

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 3
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3
Do. do.	3 Months sight		1s. 3 1-32
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	......
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	......
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-32 L
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 3 7-32 d.
Do. Credit	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 1-8 L
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 1-1-d.
France	3 Do.	do.	136 3-4
Do.	6 Do.	do.	139 3-4
Calcutta	At sight		100
Do.	30 days'	do.	8 per cent.
Madras	At sight		100
Do.	30 days	do.	8 per cent.
China	30 days'		158

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 37m. Sun sets, 6h., 19m. High water, 4-33m., 5-59. Low water, 10-39m.
P. and O. s. s. Britannia, with English mails of the 9th instant, due to arrive, 5 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Lecture on "The Vision of God," by Lieut.-Col. Freeman, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h., 36m., Sun sets, 6h, 20m. High water, 6-19m., 7-10. Low water, 0-50m., 0-12a.
Meeting of Parsees to vote an address to the Queen-Empress, Allbless Baugh, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tropic entered, and the steamers Drachenfels and Saffari left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1-30 p. m., on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "The Vision of God" will be delivered in the Mission Hall, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman.

THE FACTORY ACT.—On the application of Mr. Drewett, of the Factories Inspection Department, Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, granted a summons against Mr. Lukhmidass Nathoo, of the Maharani Ice Factory, for working his factory day and night with only one engineer.

THEFT FROM A TENT ON THE COOPERAGE.—Mrs. McCulloch, at present residing in the Great Western Hotel, has reported to the police that last month several articles of wearing apparel were stolen from a tent on the Cooperage in which she then resided. Her suspicion rests on a servant who has been dismissed since the discovery of the theft.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday. The papers to be read are : Statistics of suicides in Bombay during the year 1895, by Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patell; and some Short Notes on Anthropology and Ethnography, by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaube, of Gopalpur District, Gorakhpur.

CONCEALMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Soorkia Kadar was charged with dishonestly retaining and concealing property, which was stolen on the 9th instant, from Dr. McCabe Dallas. The defence was that some unknown person gave it to accused, who concealed it in a box in the fire-place. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. GOSTLING'S LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject :—"Christ's method of healing by faith through thought transference without medicine and the successful application of this method in our present evil circumstances : Its universal application in our daily life." (Part IV.)

ORDERED TO TAKE OUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, charged Khimji Ranchod with storing cotton seeds in a building at Kazi Sayed Street, without obtaining a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Deorukhkar, pleader, who defended the accused, submitted that the storage was only a temporary one, and the accused was not liable to pay the license fees. Mr. Master replied that the goods were of a combustible nature, and hence dangerous, and as such were subject to a license, according to law. The magistrate decided that the taking out of a license was necessary, and ordered the accused to issue one.

IN SEARCH OF WEALTH.—Mr. Superintendent Grennan appeared before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, and charged Naronjee Sunderjee, Goverdhan, and Keshowjee with embezzlement of currency notes for Rs. 3,000, the property of Tricumdas Culliandjee, of Ganeshwady, in whose employ the first accused had been. The latter was entrusted by his master with the notes for payment to the firm of Jairam Damjee. Instead, however, of making the payment, he went in search of wealth to a *kimmiagur*, *i. e.*, an alchemist, who undertook to double any quantity of currency notes. In the doubling process, unfortunately, as is the experience of many dupes, the notes were declared to have been burnt and destroyed. Mr. D. D. Daver appeared for the defence. A remand was granted to enable the police to make further enquiries.

ALLEGATIONS WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the notice issued against Dr. Edward Murphy by Mr. Bomanji Jalbhoy, Guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company, calling upon the former to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation, was called on for hearing. The alleged defamatory statements consisted in accused's having suspected complainant of the theft of a bag attached to his bicycle, which, he alleged, contained Rs. 200. Mr. Cragie, solicitor for complainant, informed the court that since the institution of the proceedings accused, having exonerated complainant from all blame, and expressed his belief that he must have lost the money before leaving the hotel, he would, with the permission of the court, not conduct further proceedings. The permission was given and accused discharged.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant J. H. D. St. John, R. I. M. S. Mayo (supernumerary) is transferred to the R. I. M. S. Clive as supernumerary, with effect from 10th April.

April 13.—Assistant Engineer A. Ellis, R. I. M. S. Mayo, having reported himself for duty from hospital is appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

April 15.—The following transfers were made with effect from the 9th April :—Sub-Lieutenant G. H. Finnis, from R. I. M. S. Porpoise to Dalhousie, Sub-Lieut. A. H. Raddell, from R. I. M. S. Dalhousie to Porpoise.

April 20.—The following transfer will have effect from the 22nd April 1897 :—Commander G. A. Ross, Lieuts. N. F. J. Wilson and D. F. Vines, Sub-Lieuts. G. N. Forteath, and S. S. Higgins, from R. I. M. S. Canning to Clive ; Lieut. J. H. D. St. John, from R. I. M. S. Clive to Canning in Command ; Lieut. T. J. Walker, Sub-Lieut. E. C. I. Lazenbye, C. E. Elmond, and F. V. de Burgh, from R. I. M. S. Clive to Canning ; Lieut. A. J. Karsack, from R. I. M. S. Clive to Minto.

Commander G. E. Holland, D. S. O., is appointed to officiate as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, with effect from the 22nd April, pending confirmation by the Government of India.

AN ACCUSATION AGAINST A LITERARY MAN.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cooper, an educational publisher, carrying on business at Medow Street, under the name of Cooper and Cooper, laid an information, through his council, Mr. D. D. Daver, charging, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, a well-know nwriter, with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 900. After stating certain facts, the informant said; "I know Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Karkaria. In the course of my business, I have employed him to do literary work for me. On the 17th March 1892, I employed him to write a commentary on Burke's "Thoughts on the Present Discontents" and on his speeches on "Taxation." The remuneration was to be Rs. 1,200, out of which I paid Rs. 300 in advance. The manuscript was to be delivered to me in October 1892, In July 1892, I went to England, and returned to Bombay in April 1893, But on my return I was informe that the manuscript was not yet ready then. As the book was intended for the use of students preparing for the Intermediate Examination for 1893, and as it was then too late to publish it, even if I got the manuscript, I allowed this matter to drop. In the month of January 1895, Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Karkaria, through a mutual friend, drew my attention to the fact that the same book was prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1897, and informed me that he had the manuscript ready. I was informed that he was very hard-pressed for money, and he begged me to take up the manuscript under the old arrangements. After some hesitation, I took up the manuscript and paid him the balance of Rs. 900. In March 1897, I took the manuscript in hand with a view to put the same in the printer's hands. By a curious combination of circumstances, and to my great astonishment, I found that the manuscript, instead of being an original commentary, was a complete copy of the commentaries written by one Mr. N. N. Ghose of Calcutta and published by Lahiri. The whole manuscript is a mere transcript *verbatim et literatim* of the aforesaid Calcutta publication. I am in a position to prove that, about the time Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Karkaria obtained from me the Rs. 900, making me believe that he had written out an original manuscript for me, he was in great monetary difficulties, and I believe he perpetrated the fraud on me to tide over the same." Hence the complainant brought the charge of cheating in respect of the Rs. 900. A summons was ordered to issue against Mr. Karkaria.

DANGEROUS LUGGAGE.

MR. I. M. SHIELDS, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, and presented an information against Mr. W. Stanley Walker. It was stated in the information that Mr. Walker has embarked on board the English mail steamer Britannia, which left London on the 2nd inst., and which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-day (24th inst.) When the luggage of Mr. Walker was being loaded on board the vessel, it was discovered that it contained matches and catridges The matches became ignited while the luggage was being loaded. Mr. Walker did not declare the fact that his package contained dangerous goods within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, of 1894 (57 and 58, Vic., Cap. 60)—nor was the package containing the goods distinctly marked with their nature on the outside, neither was a written notice to that effect given to the master of the vessel or to the owners of it, before the time of sending them to be shipped or when they were taken on board, thereby committing an offence under section 441 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The informant requested that a summons may be issued against Mr. Walker on the charges specified ; that an order be given for the service of the process upon him on his arrival in Bombay and that he be dealt with according to law. The magistrate ordered a summons to be issued, and served on the arrival of the English mail steamer.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

B. V. R. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, was held in the Town Hall, last night, when in addition to the officers and members of the regiment, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. With a few encouraging words, Colonel Brown, Commandant of the Corps, opened the proceedings, and gave away the prizes, which were arranged on a table on the platform.

The following are extracts from the report of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association for 1896-97. The prospectus this year was drawn up very much on the lines of last year's but owing to the prevailing sickness it was found necessary to modify it before the competitions took place. The longer distances were placed out of bounds, so there was no shooting beyond 600 yards. Part I. was brought off during the week commencing February 15th, and the shooting did not come up to last year's, Lance-Sergeant W. Walmsley, B. V. R., took the gold medal with a score of 254 against 300 last season, and the National Rifle Association silver medal with 86, against 93 made for in the previous meeting. The numbers in Class A were 38, in Class B were 22 and in Class C were 50 showing a great falling off, but this, no doubt, was due to the plague. Class A was about the same as last season, but the others were very poorly attended. Part II. was gone through at Santa Cruz on March 1st, and although the number of competitors were fewer, yet there was a good deal of enthusiasm in the proceedings, and a very enjoyable morning was spent. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C. B., D. S. O., with Captain Vidal, D. A. A. G., was present, and was kind enough to act as judge in the volley firing competition. The thanks of the Association are due to H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, General Gatacre, and others who so kindly contributed towards the funds, and to the authorities who were so good as to allow the use of the Ranges at Santa Cruz. The full results were as follows :—

TEAM MATCHES.

Match I.—Volley Firing.

Teams.	Points for Hits	Drill and Form
D Coy., B. V. R., 1st Team	15	15
F Coy., B. V. R., Team	13	7
Bo. Light Horse, 1st Team	10	11
C Coy., B. V. R. Team	9	
Bo. Light Horse, 2nd Team	7	5
D Coy., B. V. R. 2nd Team	3	6

Commander of Winning Team, Rs. 10, Sergeant J. A. McKinnon.

Match II.—Lloyd Lindsay.

Teams	Points on Target	Points deducted for overtime.	Nett score.
Bo. Light Horse, 3rd Team	63	8	55
Bo. Light Horse, 1st Team	52	0	52
Bo. Light Horse, 2nd Team	33	20	13

Winning Team commanded by Corporal E. Rivers Smith.

Match III.—Running Practice.

Teams	Hits.		Prizes. Rs.
D Coy., B. V. R., 1st Team	25		[illegible]
Bo. Light Horse Team	20	Tie	30
F Company, B. V. R. Team	20		20
C Company, B. V. R. Team	19		
D Coy., B. V. R. 2nd Team	17		

Match IV.—Cyclists.

	Score.	Points deducted for overtime.	Total.	Prizes. Rs.
Bo. Vol. Rifles, 1st Team	41	...	41	35
Bo. Light Horse, 1st Team	40	...	40	25
Bo. Vol. Artillery Team	34	...	34	15
Bo. Vol. Rifles, 2nd Team	33	11	20	
C Co., Bo. Vol. Rifles Team	19		19	
Bo. Light Horse, 2nd Team	24	Disqualified ; course not completed.		

Match VI.—Volleys (Natives).
21st Bombay Infantry, 4th Team ......Hits 26 Prizes Rs. 35

The Bayley Company Challenge Shield won by "D" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with 530 points. The Nicholson Challenge Cup won by "D" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with 423 points. The Tennant Memorial Marksman's Challenge Cup won by Captain F. W. English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with 71 points. The Blaney Cup was won by "I" Company cadets with 933 points. The Burmese Bowl by Cadet F. D'Souza "I" Company, 107 points. The Highland Challenge Cup (presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq). The highest score for this Cup was made by Vol. F. H. English, "B" Company ; but the score being under an average of centres, the cup is not won for the season 1896-97.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES.

These matches were carried out between the 15th and the 20th of February at Cooria, the competitors being divided into the three following classes:—Class A.—Open to all wishing to compete for the association medals. Class B.—Open to members who have never won an aggregate of Rs. 20 or over, in any previous meeting of this association. Class C.—Open to members who have never won a prize before members electing to fire in any one class were barred from competing in any other. The association medals were won by—Lce.-Sergt. W. Walmsley, 254 points, Gold medal; Lieut. D. J. Sharp 252 points, silver medal; Lce.-Corpl. A. G. Boylette, 250 points, bronze medal. The National Association medal was won by Lce.-Sergt. W. Walmsley, with 86 points.

Captain C. Moss, Adjutant, then read the following Regimental Prizes :—

1. Lord Harris's Drill Challenge Cup for Adults won by "D" Co. 2. The Bayley Company Challenge Shield, won by "D" Co. 3. The Nicholson Challenge Cup for Shooting, won by "D" Co. 4. The Tennant Memorial Sergeants' Challenge Cup, won by Cr-Sergt. H. Black "D" Co. 5. The Tennent Memorial Marksman's Challenge Cup, won by Captain F. W English "H," Co. 6. The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, won by Vol. V. F. Pimenta E. Coy. 7. The Bayley Challenge Shield for highest score in Class Firing, won by Captain F. W. English H. Coy. 8. Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup for "General Efficiency," won by "D" Co. 9. The Blaney Challenge Cup for Shooting, won by "E" Co. 10. The Blaney Challenge Bowl for the Cadet making the highest score in Class Firing, won by Cadet F. D'Souza "I" Co.

THE COMMANDANTS' PRIZES.

For members whose total is highest in attendance at parades during the season.

For the Right Half Battalion (A, B, C, and D) Companies,—1st prize, a Silver Bowl, Value Rs. 150, won by Volunteer A. D'Silva, "D" Company; 2nd prize, Value Rs. 30, won by Volunteer E. Martin, "D" Company ; and 3rd prize, value Rs. 25, won by Volunteer E. Perkins "D" Company.

For the Left Half Battalion (E, F, and G.) Companies :—1st prize, a Silver Bowl, value Rs. 150, won by Volunteer V. F. Ponta, "E" Company ; 2nd prize, value Rs. 30, won by Volunteer H. Row "F" Company ; and 3rd prize, value Rs. 25, won by Volunteer H. Traill "F" Company.

For each of the seven adult Companies :—"A" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25, won by Vol., J. Andsen ; "B" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25, won by Vol. F. H. English ; "C" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25 won by Cr-Sergt. R. F. Smith ; "D" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25, won by Vol. M. A. Mithen ; "E" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25 won by Lce.-Corpl. P. Moores ; "F" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25, won by Vol. A. R. Rean ; and "G" Coy., prize, value Rs. 25, won by Cr-Sergt. E. W. Fern, made the largest number of points but is barred from taking a prize in 1896-97, on account of having won a prize in 1895-96, won by Vol. F. Awrock.

For Cadets,—"H" Coy., Cadets (Byculla school and Indo British Institution)—1st prize, a Silver watch and chain, won by cadet L. Ball ; 2nd prize, value Rs. 15, won by Lce.-Corpl. G. Fitzherbert ; and 3rd prize, value Rs. 10, won by Corporal G. Blunt.

"I" Company Cadets (Cathedral High School)—1st prize, a Silver watch and chain won by Cadet J. Tate ; 2nd prize, value Rs. 15, won by cadet E. R. Fern ; 3rd prize, value Rs. 10, won by Cadet H. Fry.

"K" Company Cadets, (Byculla Scottish and John Connon School),—1st Prize, a Silver Watch and Chain, won by Cadet F. Mains ; 2nd Prize, value Rs. 15, won by Cadet F. Dixon, and 3rd Prize, value Rs. 10, won by Corpl. J. Brennan.

"L" Company Cadets (St. Mary's College).—1st Prize, a Silver Watch and Chain, won by Cadet H. Cassels ; 2nd Prize value Rs. 15, won by Lc.-Corpl. W. Harst. ; and 3rd Prize value Rs. 10, won by Lc. Sergt. H. Guinness.

"M" Company Cadets (St. Peter's School).—1st Prize, a Silver Watch and Chain won by Corpl. F. Otto ; 2nd Prize value Rs. 15, won by Cadet J. Conroy ; and 3rd Prize value Rs. 10, won by L. Corpl. W. Morris.

Adult N. C. Officers in Cadet Companies.—Cr. Sergt. W. I. Knight I. Coy. made the largest number of Points but is barred from taking a prize in 1896-97, on account of having won a prize in 1895-96 ;—1st Prize ; value Rs. 25, won by Cr. Sergt. C. McDonald "K" Coy. ; 2nd Prize ; value Rs. 15, won by Cr. Sergt. H. Spooner "M" Coy. ; and 3rd Prize ; value Rs. 10, won by Sergt. H. D. Chew, I. Coy.

Members of the Band whose totals is highest in classfiring.—1st Prize ; value Rs. 30, Sergt. M. A. D'Sa made the highest number of points but is barred from taking a prize in 1896-97, on account of having won a prize in 1895-96,—Won by Bandsman F. C. D'Silva ; 2nd Prize value Rs. 25, won by Bandsman J. N. D'Menezes. ; 3rd Prize ; value Rs. 20, Bandsman N. T. Fernandes made the highest number of points but is barred from taking a prize in 1896-97, on account of having taken a Prize in 1895-96,—4th and 5th Prizes value Rs. 25, Bandsmen E. D. Mendes, P. Vaz, and B. D'Costa Tie Rs. 8-4 each. Sergeant Major J. H. Downing and a Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle for his services during the Season.

"D" Company Prizes.—Special efficiency and attendance prize presented by Major E F Nicholson, Colr-Sergt H Black, Rs. 50.

Efficiency and attendance prizes presented by Major E F Nicholson and Capt. R W L Dunlop :—Sergt J W Gordon Rs. 15, Vol A D'Silva Rs. 15, Vol E Martin Rs. 15, Vol H Netscher Rs. 15, Vol E Perkins Rs. 15, Vol A Mithen Rs. 10, Vol J Pacheco Rs. 10, Vol H W C Boyd Rs. 10, Sergt J A McKinnon Rs. 5, Vol A Mason Rs. 5, and Corpl H Closson Rs. 5.

Lord Harris' Drill Cup competition presented by Capt R W L Dunlop :—Cr Sergt H Black Rs. 5, Sergt J A McKinnon Rs. 5, Sergt J W Gordon Rs. 5, Sergt H Cassels Rs. 5, Corpl J W High Rs. 5, Lce-Corpl W T Sell Rs. 5, Vol C A Ball Rs. 5, Vol H W C Boyd Rs. 5, Vol A S Brooks Rs. 5, Vol R J Byrne Rs. 5, Vol J Davis Rs. 5, Vol A D'Silva Rs. 5, Vol G P W Game Rs. 5, Vol G C Gudger Rs. 5, Vol E Martin Rs. 5, Vol A Mason Rs. 5, Vol W A Macqueen Rs. 5, Vol A Mithen Rs. 5, Vol H Netscher Rs. 5, Vol E Perkins Rs. 5, and Vol D Reeves Rs. 5.

C Co. Prizes Match A—1st prize Lance-Corpl A G Boylett Rs. 20, 2nd prize Vol G W W Evans Rs. 15, 3rd prize Vol E A Hessing Rs. 15, 4th prize Vol H B Prescot Rs. 10, 5th prize Corpl G Hainsworth, Rs. 10, 6th prize Cr-Sergt R F Smith Rs. 10, 7th prize Sergt S F Pearcey Rs. 5, 8th prize Vol A F Soundy Rs. 5, 9th prize Vol J R Miller Rs. 5, and 10th prize Vol A B Calkers Rs. 5. Match B—1st prize Vol E T Stevenson a gold medal, 2nd prize Lce-Sergt W Walmsley a clock. 3rd prize Vol C R Rean a silver watch, 4th prize Vol R W Steel a silver cup, 5th prize Vol T T Barrett a silver pencil, 6th prize Vol J N Porrett Rs. 5, 7th prize Vol H Vavers Rs. 5, and 8th prize Vol J A Spencer Rs. 5.

E Company's Prizes—Presented by the Officers to Sergt Inst of Musketry J Limpus for services, rendered to the company, a Claret Jug.

V F Pimenton is considered to be sufficiently rewarded by winning Colonel Browns prize.

1st Prizes are awarded to Corpl M X D'Souza Rs. 15, Lce-Corpl P Moore Rs. 15, Vol J Barretto Rs. 15, and Vol A R Fernandez Rs. 15. 2nd prizes to Corpl J J D'Souza Rs. 10, Vol N Sampson Rs. 10, Vol N B D'Souza Rs. 10, Vol J P D'Cruz Rs. 10 and Vol C Spears Rs 10. 3rd Prizes to Vol A Menezes, Rs. 5, and Vol F Theodore Rs. 5.

"F" Company—200 and 500 yards, Shooting Prizes.—Vol H Row, 47 Cup (Tomlinson) and Rs. 30 ; Lance Sergt V H Roberts, 41, Rs. 25 ; Color Sergt E Sands, 37, Rs 20 ; Vol H Chitton, 37, Rs 15 ; Sergt E Chitts, 33, Rs 10 ; Vol A Streily, 30, Rs 8. Reserved for Recruit and new members who have not been in an adult Company before. Highest score at longest range,—Vol H Farrow, 30, Rs 5 ; Sergt Simpson, 32, Rs 2 ; Vol Nagle, 31, Rs 2.

Prizes presented by W W Wilson, Esq. Superintending Engineer to P and O S N Co, Open to all Engineering apprentices of "F" Company for shooting and drill.

Vol H Farrow, Rs 10 ; Corpl G Quintaba, Rs 10 Vol R Rean, Rs 5.

Recruiting Prizes—Vol H Farrow, Rs 7. Obtained most recruits for the Company during season.

Drill Prizes—Vol H Row, 59, Rs 10 ; Corpl G Quintaba, 51, Rs 3 ; Vol R Rean, 54, Rs 5 ; and Vol Traill 53, Rs 2.

The prizes having been distributed, cheers were given to Colonel Brown, and the hall being cleared of chairs, dancing was commenced, which was kept up to the strains of a Regimental band until early morning.

DINNER TO MR. AND MRS. BIRDWOOD AT THE MAHABLESHWAR CLUB.

ON Monday evening, the 19th instant, Mr. Nugent, the Revenue Member of Council, and Mr. Monteath, the Chief Secretary to Government, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, on the eve of their departure from Mahableshwar, at the Mahableshwar Club, at dinner. The guests included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, His Excellency Lieut. General Nairne and Mrs. Nairne, and Mrs. Mercer, Captain Dimsdale, Major Owen, Mrs. Fagan, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Edgerley, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Symonds, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Monks, Col. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur and Mr. Jackson.

The health of the guests of the evening was proposed after dinner by Mr. Nugent, who said : Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You need not be at all apprehensive ; you may possess your souls in peace : I have no intention whatsoever of troubling you with a lengthy speech. I well know that after-dinner oratory is as a rule a weariness of the flesh, alike to him who speaks and to him who listens—more especially the former—the only exceptions being when the speaker is a skilled and eloquent Chrysostom, such as is His Excellency the Governor, opposite to me. I also recognise with sorrow that my forte is rather that of the listener than that of the orator. But to-night I feel that I must say a few words, and by a few words, I mean literally a few words, and not the long discourse which the "few words" of the average cleric generally signify. Whatever may be the elements of pleasure connected with a farewell dinner to valued friends, such as is this, there must always be a certain tinge of melancholy in thus bidding good-bye, it may be for years, it may be for ever, to persons we have learnt to like and love, and in this instance there is, as far at least as I am concerned, a special degree of sadness. This is the last night the Hon. Mr. Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood will spend on these delightful hills ; this is the last dinner at which they will ever be present in Mahableshwar. This time to-morrow they will, barring contretemps on the road, have reached that earthly paradise, Wathar, and be safely ensconced in the elysium of a Southern Mahratta Railway carriage. By this time next week they will be well on their way to Aden, in that tortoise of the ocean, the ancient Carthage. I am not going to expatiate on the official merits and career of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, or to eulogise his ability, his zeal, his devotion to duty, and the impartiality and strict sense of justice which have actuated him through his long and distinguished career in India of over 34 years; nor shall I enumerate the many high and responsible posts he has held, which would make a list as long as the catalogue of the ships in Homer. All this has already been done by far better speakers than I am, at much larger gatherings than this. Further, full particulars on this score have already appeared, somewhat before the fulness of time, in the chronicles of the *Bombay Gazette*, and doubtless Saturday's *Times of India* will contain another account superior to any I could give. The Mr. Birdwood whose health I am about to ask you to drink is the Mr. Birdwood *we know so well in private and social life*—*the kindly, genial, God-fearing English gentleman, the man who during his many years of service in India has made a multitude of friends and not a single enemy*, the man whom to know is to respect and admire and love, the cheery host, the charming companion, the painter, the botanist who can tell you about every tree and plant that grows in the Presidency, the good sportsman, and the adept at all games from golf and badminton to drawing-room arithmetical puzzles. And with his health I would couple that of Mrs. Birdwood, the estimable lady by my side, who has shared with him his Indian life, and now shares with him our regrets at their departure, the lady who by her genial hospitality, her kindness of heart, her charm of manner, and all the many virtues that adorn her has rendered her name a household word in Western India. My honourable friend is, I hope, *taking with* him to his English home as the reward of nearly 40 years of hard work in this country many shekels of silver and much fine gold, but as I am not his banker I cannot speak with authority on this point. But be this as it may, this much I do know ; that he and his wife carry with them to the Isles of the West the most sincere regard and esteem of a legion of friends, and though these abstract commodities may not be as useful as soverigns or rupees in keeping house and paying bills, they at all events furnish tolerably conclusive proof of what a man's or a woman's life has been, and in this respect forms no small value. I trust that, whilst enjoying at home their well-earned rest, Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood will not entirely forget the many friends they have left behind them here to battle with pestilence and famine, to write Resolutions, frame Budgets, attend the sick and perform the multifarious duties which devolve on those connected with the administration of this country on what a celebrated hymn writer has poetically but inaccurately described as "India's coral strand." I have finished. It now only remains for me to ask you all, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking for the last time here to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, in wishing them *bon voyage*, and in trusting that they may have before them in England many years of happiness, prosperity, and all good fortune. (applause)

The toast was replied to by Mr. Birdwood, who said : Mr. Nugent, Mr Monteath, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I find it very difficult to express in suitable terms my sense of the great kindness with which Mr. Nugent has proposed the toast of my wife's health and my own, and my appreciation of the cordial manner in which that toast has been received by all present here this evening. I can only say that I do thank you most sincerely and with all my heart on behalf of my wife and myself ; and I can assure that though we hope soon to be on our way to England, we can never forget the pleasant places where we have passed so many of the best days of our life, here in India, and the many friends which it has been our good fortune to make, some of whom are happily still here, to speed us on our homeward way. And it will be a happiness to us to remember these scenes and these places, for I cannot conceal from myself that the country to which we are going will, for those who have been so long expatriated, be a strange country at first, and that the people of that country, even those of them who may be our own familiar friends, will for a season regard us as strange and uncouth, and though England has its points, as I was lately told by one here present who was there not long ago, we cannot hope all at once to encounter there the abounding and indulgent display of good fellowship, free from all envy, and depreciation and uncharitableness, which is and ever has been and always will be the charming characteristic of Anglo-Indian life. Seeing, then, what is probably in store for us, you will be able to gauge to some extent the depth of our gratitude for the kind treatment we have received at your hands, the memory of which will go far to lessen the discomforts of the interval which must elapse before we are once more fairly naturalized in the Islands of the West. And speaking now for myself, rather than for my wife, I may say that such memories will lessen for me the discomforts of that middle passage which is more immediately in store for us, for though my wife is a good sailor, I am not ! And I should infinitely prefer, any thing during the coming three weeks, to urge the flying golf ball even though it should, as it so often does, take the direction of the jungle, here on the mountain tops of Mahableshwar, than to lie a senseless log in the hollows of the giant waves of the Bay of Biscay. Ladies and gentlemen, we both feel much the sorrow of parting from our friends, and especially at this distressful time. Speaking for myself I feel more keenly than I can say the loss that will fall on me when I lose the privilege of being associated in the work of administration with his Excellency the Governor and my hon'ble colleague Mr. Nugent. Speaking from a purely selfish point of view, I feel that life will be very dull when its monotony is no longer tempered and relieved by the daily deposit of despatch boxes on my office floor. The contents of those boxes are not indeed always light reading. Still, the work is worthy of reasonable men desirous of serving their country ; and I feel a sorrow which is only natural in giving it up. Not that I complain. On the contrary. I am only too glad that I have been able to take part in it so long. For though I well remember that my predecessor in office told me just five years ago that a seat in Council was not always a bed of roses, yet my own experience has not altogether confirmed that view. I have had many roses on my path of office ; aye, rows of roses, the tending of which might well repay the attention of any public servant whose chief desire it is to see the red rose of England's Crown and glory grow fresher and fairer with every year of its growth. And now that the inevitable moment of my retirement approaches, I can wish nothing better for the distinguished head of the Government and the Bombay Council than that there should be a speedy end of the troubles with which we are afflicted, and that public health and public prosperity may soon again be restored to this Presidency. His colleagues know well how strenuously unceasingly his Excellency has put forth his best efforts to grapple with the terrible difficulties of the situation. And I trust the time is not now far distant when the whole civilised world shall see that those efforts have not been in vain, but have been crowned with the success which has been so earnestly hoped for, prayed for and worked for. Once more I thank you, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Monteath, and all here assembled for your hospitality and great kindness to us both. (Loud applause.)

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 22nd April :—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Cincinnati	McGavran.
Abu	Hall Anderson.
Kosi	Perozshaw K. Khambata.
Chainas	Messrs. Murray and Co.
Kazipett	Murray Brothers, Fort, Taxidermist.
Bangalore	Gana Davis, Irani's boarding house.
Rajkot	B. Fairfax Esq., Colaba.
Simla	Maurice Willey Esq.
Gujrat	Miss De Sellucouri.
Raichur G. I. P.	Mr. Eddington, Asst. S. M. Vic. Term.
Nagpur	R. Dolley, Toy Merchant.
Kalka	Mrs. Ivor Philipps.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery ; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins, Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath, Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

UP to Monday night the total of the Indian Famine Relief Fund was one crore, ten lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees. The Canadian subscriptions now amount to upwards of five lakhs.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar has returned from his shooting trip. The last tiger that was shot by His Highness caused some trouble. It mauled two elephants rather badly.

A FEW troops of the Deolali irregular Force are being moved to Jhalrapatam, south of Kotah, in Rajputana, as there have been some signs of disturbance in that quarter apparently on account of the dearness of grain.

GOVERNMENT has ordered a survey by the P. W. D. of a cart road from Yercaud to the foot of the hills on the Salem side, and has also sanctioned the constitution of Yercaud into a Union under the direct management of the District Board.

IN the second round of the Beighton Hockey Cup, Calcutta and the Munsters met again. Both teams played with determination and dash, but the game for the third time ended in a pointless draw.

DURING the recent strong spring tides considerable damage was done to reclaimed zemindari land round about Port Canning by the breaking of the bunds built on either side of the bigger tidal creeks. The water rose to a considerable height above the level of the surrounding country.

A JOINT inquiry was held at Howrah on Monday into the causes which led to the collision between a down passenger train and an empty train. The decision arrived at is that Driver Carter of the down train caused the collision by disregarding the home signals.

IN the Royal Artillery annual competitive practice the 5th Field Battery at Bangalore, commanded by Major Temple, has won the Commander-in-Chief's Prize with the fine score of 755 points, beating all the other batteries, both horse and field.

A FURTHER distribution of money from the Famine Relief Fund will be made next month, when Mr. James returns to Calcutta. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal and Chairman of the Famine Relief Fund, who has been spending the Easter holidays in Simla, arrives in Calcutta on Monday.

A COMPLETE change of weather has taken place in the western Himalaya region. The abnormal heat has passed away as rapidly as it appeared. At Simla heavy rain fell on Tuesday night, and the day temperature fell fifteen degrees in twenty-four hours.

THE Travancore Government has published the following notification in the *Gazette* :—"Under command of His Highness the Maharaja, public servants are prohibited from raising or assisting or otherwise taking part in raising subscriptions in connection with His Highness' tours throughout the country."

A SEPOY of the 45th Sikhs was stabbed at Chakdarra, on the 2nd instant, by a Pathan. The assailant escaped, but a suspicious character has since been caught. Two or three other men with large knives strapped to their thighs, who are suspected of being bad characters, have recently been caught by the Swat levies.

THE petition to Parliament by members of the Indian Forest Department, regarding the equality of the present Pension Rules, is now nearly ready for submission—the signatures from Burmah alone having still to come in—and will probably be presented during the present session. The case is a strong one, as all that is asked is the fulfilment of the promise made on recruitment of the senior members, of pensions equivalent to those enjoyed by P. W. D. officers.

THE following telegram has been received in Calcutta regarding the new French regulations with respect to goods coming from India :—(1) The entry or transit of rags, scraps, animal matters, claws, hoofs, etc., coming directly from infected localities is prohibited. (2) After disinfection, wools, raw or manufactured, clothing, bedding, body linen, fresh hides, etc., coming directly from infected localities may be admitted at the ports of Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, St. Nazaire, Dunkirk and Algiers. (3.) The certificate required by Act 6 of the Decree of 9th March, 1897 is maintained for all packages containing articles of the kind above-mentioned coming from the ports contemplated by that Article.

IF anything could show the anxiety of the Bengal Government to carry out the plague regulations with the utmost possible regard for the customs of the country, it would be the memorandum on the subject given elsewhere. Before leaving Calcutta the Lieutenant-Governor went carefully into the matter with the Medical Board, and it has been decided that in ordinary circumstances the inspection of female passengers, whether European or Native, shall take place in the carriage ; or, when that is impossible, it shall be optional to the lady-doctor to conduct the examination within a *kanat* on the platform. So far, however, absolutely no complaint has reached us as to the manner in which the duty has been performed, and we have every reason to believe that the lady doctors have done their work with all possible tact and delicacy.

AN outbreak of enteric fever has appeared among the Black Watch at Subathu, where the same regiment suffered so severely from the same disease last summer. In consequence of last year's visitation Mr. Hankin, the bacteriologist, was sent to investigate the local conditions, and it is said found no difficulty whatever in accounting for the prevalence of the disease. One of the reservoirs was found deeply infected with the particular bacillus which is associated with the disease, and the mule pukhals in which the water was brought up were found to be swarming with the characteristic microbes. These facts were duly reported to headquarters, and it would be interesting to know what was done in consequence. Has the reservoir been properly looked to in the meantime, have the old water skins been destroyed and replaced : or have things been left to take their chance, in the vague idea that a new season might bring better luck ? This is the first point that needs to be thoroughly cleared up, after which, if it can be proved that all precautions were taken, it will be time to consider whether a place like Subathu, where this disease appears so constantly, is fit to be maintained any longer as a troop station. On general grounds it has little to recommend it, and it is only by a dismal pleasantry that it can be called a sanatarium.

THE "Daily Telegraph's" war correspondent at Larrissa has got into his stride. "The snow," he telegraphed, "Upon Ossa is nearly gone, and the mighty coverlet of Olympus, as regards the shoulders of that venerable mount, is becoming deeply fringed and ragged." In the same poetic vein, he will perhaps tell us, when more snow has melted, that the bumps on the head of the venerable mount are appearing through his tattered nightcap.

IT is stated on good authority that the French Government will send in October next an important scientific expedition up the Nile to Upper Egypt and Nubia. The mission, which will be under the direction of M. Revillout, the well-known professor of Egyptology and curator of the antiquities in the Louvre will ascend the Nile as far as Wady Halfa, examining ancient inscriptions and inspecting ruins. It is also contemplated to undertake excavations on promising sites, and in fact, to take a survey of the antiquities of Egypt, which in a considerable measure seem to be under the supervisions of the French authorities. As a special favour, members of learned societies who are known to be students of Egyptology will be permitted to accompany the mission, provided they apply to M. Revillout, with whom will rest the entire scientific direction of the undertaking.

COLONEL THE HON SIR W.P. TALBOT, the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, has been for about thirty years vice-president of the governing body of Wellington College, and upon him has fallen a great deal of administrative work in connection with the college. It is understood that it was mainly in recognition of these services that the Queen conferred upon him the honour of a K.C.B. on New Year's Day. On March 26 a whole holiday was given at the college at Sir Patrick Talbot's request, and the boys took the opportunity of his being a guest at the master's to present him with a gold-mounted walking-stick, with suitable inscription, as a small mark of their affection. The ceremony took place after morning chapel, when the head of the school made the presentation, before the boys, with a very hearty speech of congratulation. In reply, Sir Patrick Talbot reminded the boys that the honour recently conferred upon him was a proof of the estimation in which the school was held in her Majestys mind.

THE Earl of Dysart has met with a somewhat serious accident. It is his custom to drive along the towpath from Ham House into Richmond. His lordship had not proceeded far when the horse shied and bolted. The groom could not stop it, and the animal rushed into an iron railing, with which Lord Dysart has recently enclosed some of the grounds. He was thrown over the fence into the field, his clothes were cut, and he was considerably scratched and shaken.

LORD BELGRAVE, heir to the Duke of Westminster, had a narrow escape from drowning at Eton the other day. He was in one of the Lower Eights which were in training. The craft, after a finishing spurt at the end of the course, was turning below Windsor Bridge when, through the force of the stream, it came into contact with the side of a heavier boat. The Eton boat was smashed and the crew were immersed. They were rescued with the assistance of watermen and proceeded to the college.

THE WALKESHWAR MURDER.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Matapersad Gopalsukal, Bhooria Maharaj Shunker, Dwarkapersad Adsari, Ramdin Luxmon, and Ramnarayan Ajodhia were again charged by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing the death of Keshorbai, a Bhatia girl, and her brother, Morarji. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Detective Department, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Ramkumar Dursan, a servant in the employ of Mr. Narundas Rajaram, on being examined said that the accused took their dinner on the night of the 3rd instant in the house of Matapersad and then left the place. They returned with a bundle at 3 a.m., and divided the ornaments among themselves. Witness denied having received anything. Hearing this the accused got excited, and said that he was given Rs. 10.

The first accused, Matapersad Gopalsukal, on being asked whether he wanted to make a statement, said : Witness Babulal took dinner at my place on Saturday night the 3rd instant. All the people came to my house at 7 p.m., and I told them to sit at the back of the house. I then went to the house of the second accused, and informed him that all had come and told him to make necessary arrangements. The second accused told me to let them sit. Binda, the sixth accused, who has not yet been arrested, brought some *bhajias* which they all partook of, and then slept there till 11 or 11-30 p.m. At about 11-30 the third accused said that it was time to go to work. I told him that I will bring the bawa. I brought the bawa to my house and they all left, the bawa taking the lead, and the 3rd, the 4th, the 5th, and the 6th accused following him. I remained in my house. I sent Ramkumar to bring there Budri, Babulal and another to keep a watch on the road. I know not what took place afterwards. At 3 or 3-30 a.m. Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 came from the sea-side to my house and knocked at my door. I opened the door, when they entered. the bawa was not with them. They then began to wash their hands and feet. Ramnarayan said that the man whose hand and feet were tied up might have been dead. Hearing this I told them that they had done a wrong thing, and advised them to leave the place as soon as possible. Dwarka told me to call the bawa. I sent Ramkumar to call the bawa but the bawa was not to be found. I then personally went to call the bawa, whom I saw lying in his hut. I took him with me to my house. We six then sat there. Binda, the missing accused, had brought a bundle tied in a red piece of cloth which contained the ornaments. We divided the ornaments into five parts. The third, fourth, fifth, and the sixth accused took one part each, while the fifth share was divided between me and the bawa. There were some small coins, and all the accused said that the coins should be distributed amongst Ramkumar, Babulal, Budri, and Buchoo, the four Purdasees who kept a watch on the road. I gave the money to Ramkumar and Babulal, and told them to divide it amongst themselves. The coins were worth from 40 to 50 rupees. The 3rd, 4th, and the 6th accused then left my house by the seashore, while the 5th jumped over the gate of the burial-ground and went along the road. The bawa then went to his gymnasium. The four shares were again tied up together in a bundle; which Binda, the 6th accused, carried with him. I then shut the door and buried my share and instruments of house-breaking underneath a stone. When the police arrested me at first I denied all knowledge and my house was searched, but nothing was found therefrom except a few rupees in cash which were of my own earning. I then told Havaldar Bhicaji that if the *Sirkar* would save me I would reveal everything. This being promised I made a clean breast of everything, and pointed out the place where I had buried my share. Binda, the 6th accused, broke the gold bangle, and gave one piece to me and kept the other for himself. We six *had arranged to commit burglary.* A bharumchari residing *in a chawl belonging to* one Kursondas and situated at Pydhownie was the first to suggest us to commit burglary.

Mr. McDermott here stated that the bharumchari has disappeared. He is a notorious burglar, but has left Bombay and his whereabouts are not known.

The accused further stated : We never do anything without the bawa's consent, he being our spiritual guide, bharumchari had pointed us out several houses, but they were not worth the trouble. The bawa pointed us out this house, and said "this is the proper house ! it contains valuables worth Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000." The property that was brought to my house was worth 5 to 6 thousand rupees. My brother recently died in my native country, and I was preparing to go there to make some arrangements, but was caught in the trap.

Bhooria Maharaj Shunker, the bawa, on being questioned, said :

This demon (pointing to the first accused) brought these giants (the rest three accused) in his house and then took me also to his house. He told me to take the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and the 6th accused to the house of the deceased lady. I was going to take a bath in the tank, I went with the four accused and having pointed them out the house of Keshorbai returned to the tank. They told me to go with them into the house, but I refused to do so saying "I am not a burglar or a thief ; I am a devout man, and it is not my business to commit burglaries." Then I returned home and fell asleep. This *mosonia* (the first accused) is to be blamed for all. At 3 a.m. the first accused sent Ramkumar to my house, but as I was asleep I did not go with him. Then the first accused came in person. The spoils were divided into five parts, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th accused each took one part the 5th was divided between me and the first accused. The four accused then tied up their shares and left the place. The first accused gave some money to the four watchmen. I knew nothing about the arrangements of burglary till the first accused came to my house and told me to point out to them the house of Keshorbai. The first accused is a *mosonia* (keeper of a burning-ground) and I being an ascetic I cannot touch him nor go to his house. The other accused being all Purdasees are all one in one. All these four burglars combined together and committed the deed. I only knew that the persons living in the house were well-to-do persons. I never lived in Keshorbai's house when her husband was ill. These four *rakshas* (giants) committed the murders and they must be hanged now. The police have undoubtedly arrested the proper persons.

Dwarkapersad Adsari, the third accused, then said ; I know everything. The first accused was acquainted with a bharumchari residing on the fourth floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar, and he introduced me to him. About four months ago the first accused pointed us out the house of a *gosavi* (devotee) at Walkeshwar. I, in company with the bharumchari, tried to commit burglary, but a pane of a window broke and the pieces of glass penetrating into our feet we had to leave in a hurry. On Friday, the 2nd instant, I and Ramdin, the fourth accused, went to take a bath in the tank, when we saw the first accused at the burial-ground. He did not recognise me first, but when I pointed him out the wound on my foot he recognised me. He told me to sit down and said : "It is good that you have turned up ; this time I will give you a good job." He further said that the work was worth a lakh of rupees ; " and a bawa knew everything about the house and would give every assistance. I told the first accused to bring the bawa the same day and I will think over the matter. At about 11 a.m. on the 2nd instant the first accused brought the bawa and told him, pointing towards us : "These are the men who will do everything." When the bawas told me "What will you do ? You will not be able to do anything. On 3 or 4 occasions I went to the house with a large knife, but finding the doors closed did not succeed. If two of you will accompany me we will have one lakh to eighty thousand rupees between ourselves." I told him ; "bawa, you are a devout man, with grey beard, and it is very strange that you are talking of murders." He replied "What of that if I am a bawa. I have done such numerous deeds and have enriched myself, But you need not commit murders, I will tie up the hands and feet of the woman (Keshorbai) and then will catch hold of her brother and gag him and strangle him and will then hold him down. In the meantime you may open the safe and take out the valuables." I said "Maharaj if you will do such atrocious deeds and if anyone will wake up in the neighbourhood what will be the consequences ?" He said "There is none in the neighbourhood." The bawa then took me to the dharamsalla and showed me the house at 4 or 5 p.m. the same evening. He showed me the rear portion of the house of Keshorbai. I enquired from him of the way to enter into the house, when he pointed me out a tree and a back window, and told me to climb up the tree and open the window. I said "the bawa it requires four or five persons to do the job." The bawa replied "Bring your men and I will render every assistance. I then returned to the house of the first accused and the bawa remained in the dharamsalla. I then went and told my friends, the 4th, 5th and 6th accused that the bawa knew every thing about the house and would render assistance. I then made an appointment with the first accused, and told him that I would return either the same evening at 9 or the next morning at 7. The next morning, that is on the 3rd instant, at 7 o'clock I went in company of the other three. First accused was under a shed in the burial-ground, and he told us to sit on a bench. At about 7-30 a.m. first accused brought the bawa there, and we six held a consultation, when it was resolved that our aim was to commit theft, and we should not murder anyone. The bawa said : "I will gag the man, one of you will tie the hands and feet of the woman, and the rest will help themselves with the safe." We then left the place, promising to return at 11 p.m. Eventually we went there at 11 p.m. First accused brought the bawa there, whom I asked whether it was time to go, The bawa replied "you might as well have gone there at day time even, since there was nobody in the neighbourhood. I had a large nail with me which I gave to the bawa. The first accused was then sent to see whether the coast was clear, and he returned with that assurance. While going I asked first accused what assistance he would render us, and he said that he would keep a watch. The bawa then took the lead and we followed him by the tank. When we reached the house the bawa gave me back the nail. The bawa then went near the house to see whether everything was quiet, and after a quarter of an hour he returned and told us to wait for half-an-hour in the verandah of an empty house, as persons in the house were awaking. I advised him to wait for an hour as there was none in the street. We then sent Ramdeen, who climbed up the tree by holding the drain-pipe and went up to the terrace. He then extended his hand towards us, and we all holding his hand went up by turns with the bawa. We were in all five. After I got into the terrace I asked the bawa how to manage the affair. The bawa told me to break the window, I and Ramnarayan pulled out an iron bar from the window by means of the nail. But the gap we made was too small, and although I am short in stature it was with great difficulty that I could enter the house. I then opened the ledge of the window when the bawa got in, followed by Ramdeen, Ramnarayan, and Binda, in rapid succession. We all five got on to the loft and sat at the top of the stairs. We saw that Keshorbai was half asleep and turning her side, so we thought it advisable to wait on the loft. There was a light in Keshorbai's room. When we saw that Keshorbai was fast asleep we got down. She was lying near the foot of the stairs. The bawa caught hold of her by her throat, when Ramnarayan sat on her chest. She raised an alarm, when her brother, the deceased Morarji, woke up and sat on his bed. The door between the rooms of Keshorbai and Morarji was open, and the light was between the doors. Morarji cried out "Sister, what is the matter ?" When I, Ramdeen, and my brother, Binda, the sixth accused, who is not yet arrested, rushed into his room, seized him and over-powered him. As he was a powerful man he pushed us back violently and raised a cry. By this the bawa got frightened and told us not to let him go. Leaving Keshorbai in charge of Ramdeen, the bawa came to us. We four caught hold of Morarji by his waist, when bawa gagged him by means of a piece of cloth and pressed his throat. Bawa's finger accidentally got into Morarji's mouth which the Bawa pulled out violently, and in doing so cut his lip open. The bawa then picked up a chudder, and I tied his hands, while my brother Bhinda tied his feet, bawa leaning on his face kept him pressed down. By hearing the noise, and the cry, dogs in the street began to bark, when the bawa got frightened and wanted to leave the house. I told him to show me the key of the safe and the cupboard. Telling us to search for it, he went down and sat on the verandah of a house on the back. While leaving, the bawa told us not to let the man go or he will raise an alarm and we all will be caught and hanged. Then Ramdin and Ramnarayen sat near Morarji and Keshorbai, respectively, and I and Bhinda took the light and began to search for the key ; not finding the key we opened a cupboard with a nail. From a drawer I found some keys and Rs. 3 in cash. With that key we opened the safe when Ramnarayen, leaving Keshorbai alone, came to us to see what the safe contained. We took out an iron cash box and emptied its contents—the gold ornaments and jewellery in a piece of cloth. We took out the silver vessels and left them on the floor. Then we came out of the house by the same way we had entered it. When we left the house, both the deceased were gasping. The bawa was sitting on the verandah of an opposite house. The bawa said that it was 3 o'clock, and if Keshorbai's servant would turn up we would be caught and hanged. Keshorbai was not tied up, but her throat was wrapped up in her *Saree*. The bawa told me to put Morarji's bedding on Morarji's body in order that he may not get up. I told Ramdeen for sake of our life to go and do as the bawa desired to do. I handed the bundle to bawa, while the latter was standing on a branch of the tree. But in the meantime the branch broke and he fell into the gutter. He soon got up, and we all went down the steps of the tank. Bawa then gave the bundle to Binda, and told us to go to the house of the first accused, and he himself went to his gymnasium. When I told the bawa to go along with us, he said, "I don't want to let Matapersad know that I was with you all the time. You go there and send for me. We four, myself, Ramdeen, Ramkumar, and Binda went to the house of the first accused, where I saw two persons at the gate. Ramkumar, the witness, was inside. I got frightened, and asked Matepursad who were they, when he assured me that they were his friends, and had come to render us assistance. Matapersad then went and brought the bawa. We then told Ramkumar to go out of the room, and told Matapursad to tell the Purdeshis to keep a watch. We then divided the booty into six equal parts. We did not count the cash, but divided it into six shares. We each took one share and gave one to Matapersad and to the bawa. While we were leaving Matapersad told me to give something to the watchman when I gave him the cash I had with me. We then left the place and sat on a stone slab in the burial-ground. At about 5 a.m. we went by the seaside as far as the Mahaluxmee Battery when we parted. I came on to the road, and the three went ahead of me towards the battery. Each carried his own share, I pointed out to the police four valuable ornaments concealed in the roof of my house. I have no more ornaments with me now. The skull cap now produced in the court resembles the cap occasionally worn by my brother Binda. When we went into Keshorbai's room we saw the coir rope produced in court lying by her side on the floor. It was not used in my presence. It might have been used by Ramnarayan after I left her. This is all I know.

The case was then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

St. Mark Evangelist and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Cruickshank in E flat—Hymns 126 pt 2, 127. Ave Verum 175.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 128, 135 and 130, Magnificat and Nuc Dimittis. Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday. Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 135, 133 and 131.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 391, 140, 125 and 138.

BOWEN CHURCH.

(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Editor, "Bombay Guardian."
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Isaac F. Row.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)
Rev. T. Currie, M.A.
6 p.m.—Communion Service.
Psalm 63 ; Para. 2 and 35 ; Hymns 69 and 213.
4-30 p.m.—Bible class.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 132, 175 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 135, 180 and 302.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. C. Douglas Green.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.

(Opposite Byculla Club).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H E Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns, 154 273 and 181.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 178, 258 and 237.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Sung). Preacher Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher Rev. Father Gardner.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 135, 131 and 13'.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 135, 133 and 4'8.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 35 and 323.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 140, 136 and 138.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
5-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Ps. 31, 1, tune, 154. Par. 54, tune 118 ; Hy. 179, 1st tune ; Hy. 232 and 236.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.
Anderson, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kamptee.
Pritchards, Lt Col, Ms, 7th M I, on leave, from Kamptee.

APRIL 23.
McWhinnie, Capt, Bo, R I Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.
Nicholas, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Wade, Lieut, Ms, K O R Lanc Regt, on exchange, to England.
Clarke, Lieut, Ms, East York Regt, on leave, to England.
Gosselin, Lieut, Ms, R H A, on leave, to England.

APRIL 18.
Hitchins, Capt, Ms, 14th Regt, on duty, to St Thomas Mount.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

The Report of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Association has been received and may be seen at both Head-quarters and Corps Club.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 4 p.m., of the 23rd April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	23	2	12 p.m.	..	2
Suez	23	2	15 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 4 p.m., of the 23rd April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	..	..
Karachi	..	14	..	..
Madras	..	38	..	..

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 22.
10 p.m. .... 81·1

FRIDAY.—APRIL 23.
8 a.m. .... 79·1
10 a.m. .... 84·1
2 p.m. .... 86·6
6 p.m. .... 83·1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 10th April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	788	732				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,869	52,397		13,532		1,73,157
Goods	65,499	63,247	2,252	—	1,14,281	...
Other earnings	2,976	8,076	—	5,100	—	
Total for week	1,09,042	1,24,720	—	15,678	—	—
Aggregate	16,14,654	15,85,112	—	—	29,542	—

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Bombay, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, with Hydraulic Lift. The Coolest and Finest Studio ever existed in India. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection from all lovers of Art of their High Class Portraiture, Permanent Platinotypes, Highly Finished Enlargements, Celebrated Series of Views of India, &c., &c., &c.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLETCHER'S very best DISINFECTANTS.—FLETCHER'S Pino Phenol and Cresol at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 per gallon.—R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., Forbes Street.

50,000LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for your cannot be deceived. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS, at Nepean Sea Road, whole or in two parts. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 150. Apply on the spot or to DORABJEE N. DAVAR.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

TENTS for SALE. Two HILL TENTS and three large ROWTIES, strong and portable, all in very good condition. Apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 82, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicine, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, [illegible] Road, Bombay.

D[illegible] CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and [illegible] Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English [illegible] made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

[illegible] POWER OF ATTORNEY, [illegible]. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the [illegible] Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

THE resumption of business here after the late holidays is marked by a decidedly more hopeful feeling regarding the prospects of our trade, the mortality returns of the prevailing pestilence continuing to show a most satisfactory diminution, and larger numbers of the trading and labouring portions of the ordinary populations of this city are daily returning to their work. We have, however, to report but little actual business in Exports, and in this connection the political situation on the continent of Europe, as disclosed by the press telegrams through Reuter is frought with much anxiety. Exchange has been steady on the whole at about the closing rates before the holidays, and rates leave off this evening 1-32d. lower for both Bank and private Paper. Money has continued to be scarce in a quiet market. Government Paper has declined 1-16 per cent. for 3½ per cents., and 1 per cent. for Threes. In Freights little or nothing has been done. There has been an increasing demand in Imports.

MONEY.—The usual weekly Return of the Presidency Bank issued on Tuesday for Monday (when the Bank continued closed for the Easter holidays) covered only the first four days of last week, the remaining two having been holidays, and during that period the material decrease of 31¼ lakhs took place in the Bank's Cash Balance, due to withdrawals from Deposits both public and private, but almost entirely private, aggregating some 31¼ lakhs. There was a trifling increase of 1¼ lakhs and 1¼ lakh, respectively, in Government Securities and Loans, and in Bills Discounted a decrease of 6¾ lakhs.

Meanwhile, Money has been scarce, with a quiet feeling in the market. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay continues at 10 per cent, and that in the open market at 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened on Tuesday morning after the holidays steady in tone, at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale throughout the day, Merchants Bills were scarce, and there was but a very moderate demand for Bank Paper. On Wednesday 1s. 3 1-32 to 1-16d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills was reported, but the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. Yesterday the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was placed, after which the rate declined 1-32d. Merchants' Bills were also placed to a moderate extent. To-day the market has continued quiet at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were placed to a moderate extent at 1s. 3 1-8d. and Bank Paper was done to a small amount erady and forward. The market at closing was quiet at the following official quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Documents 3 mos' sight		...1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...158 3-4	"
Do.	6 do.	...159 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On Tuesday when the market re-opened there was a quiet but steady feeling with 101 1-16 quoted for Money, 101 9-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents, and 97 for 3 per Cents, at which level rates were maintained to the close. The market continued quiet on Wednesday when quotations were given throughout the day at 101 7-16 for Money, and 101 9-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 nominal for 3 per Cents. Quotations were given yesterday at 101 3-8 for Cash and 101½ for this months settlement, for 3½ per Cents, from which they advanced to 101½ and 101 9-16 in the two positions, respectively, and closed at the higher level, with threes quoted at 97 to 98. No business of any importance is reported to-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents which opened at 101½ for Money and 101⅝ for Account, advanced during the day to 101½ in the former position, and declined to 101 9-16 in the latter, at which they closed; 97 was named for Threes.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. lower at Rs. 122; and Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. higher at 107.

SHARES.—On the four days of the past week that this market was open little or nothing was done, and prices show very little change. Compared with last Friday's to-day's quotations give an advance of Rs. 15, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 10, in Dhun; and of Rs. 5, in Queen; while, on the other hand, David, have declined Rs. 17½. In Presses New Indian, are Rs. 5 higher; in Miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour and Port Canning, are each Rs. 5 higher; Oriental Govt Life, are Rs. 10 lower, Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 6½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have to report an improving demand for staple Grey Goods, up-country buyers taking more and more freely. For some time past their purchases have been very meagre, and, consequently, finding their wants insufficiently met by their supplies, they are now glad to buy freely. Sellers are at the same time willing to meet the demand freely, but stocks show no marked difference. Prices are generally steady, and there are large supplies ready for shipment to this side from England. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have amounted to 1,500 packages, and of Locally-made Goods to about 1,000 bales. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed goods, as well as in Locally-made Goods, there has also been an increasing demand, with rates well supported, and supplies in no way large.

YARNS.—A small business only has been done during the week, but there is a good demand for up-country makes. The market closed steady in tone at the following official quotations:—

Twist............No.	6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to	4½	per lb.
" .... "	8s	"	4½	"	5	"
" .... "	10s	"	4¾	"	5 11-16	"
" .... "	12s	"	5	"	5 1-2	"
" .... "	16s	"	5¾	"	6¼	"
" .... "	20s	"	5¾	"	6 1-2	"
" .... "	24s	"	6¾	"	7¼	"
" .... "	30s	"	7¼	"	7¾	"
" .... "	40s	"	8¼	"	8¾	"

METAL.—The prices of Iron, Copper, and Yellow Metal are in general unchanged, and no business of importance has been reported during the past week.

COAL.—There have been sales of Seebpore, for May delivery, at Rs. 12¼ to Rs. 12½ per ton, and of Deshagur, May delivery, at Rs. 13 to Rs. 12 7-8. Jardine's Navigation have been offering for May delivery at Rs. 12¼ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	... ...	*Nil.*
West	... ...	Rs. 23 per ton.
Australian	... ...	*Nil.*
Powell's Duffryn	... ...	Rs. 23 "
Cardiff	... ...	*Nil.*
Japan	... ...	Rs. 15 "
Bengal	... ...	" 15 "
Singareni	... ...	*Nil*
Seebpore	... ...	Rs. 15 "
Sanctoria	... ...	*Nil.*
Deshagur	... ...	Rs. 15 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although holidays have prevailed during a portion of the week under notice, considerable purchases of this staple were made at one time both by local consumers and European Shippers, the transactions on one day summing up 8 to 10,000 bales, and 3,000 bales, respectively, the takings of the latter having been confined chiefly to Bombay-pressed Dholleras and Broach for March delivery. Meantime the market has become quiet in tone, European Shippers having absented themselves, and the little business passing has been confined to the local Mills and Japan account Prices generally, have shown no movement to speak of, though rates for Bengal have fluctuated to a small extent. To-day the market has been quite, and although there was some enquiry, very little business was put through, prices being unchanged. Japan is still buying. The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 58,500 bales compared with 44,500 bales in the week preceding, and 95,500 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the decrease in arrivals of new Cotton this season, compared with last, now stands at 470,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	May......	Rs.	161—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	"	151—2 29-32d.
Do. Good	do	"	145—2 13-16d.
Bilatee, Fine	do	"	170—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	"	161—3 3-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	do	"	170—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	do	"	180—3 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	do	"	183—3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	"	183—3 13-32d.
Do. Good	do	"	179—3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	do	"	187—3 15-32d.
Westerns do.	do	"	178—3 11-32d.
Broach, Good	do	"	190—3 15-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season, 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	252,000	305,500
Berar	270,500	354,500
Khandeish	216,000	270,000
Barsi and Nuggur	48,000	81,500
Hinganghat	10,000	11,500
Persian and Sind	13,000	43,500
Broach	111,500	188,500
Dhollera	111,500	245,500
Compta and Dharwar	18,000	17,000
	1,050,500	1,520,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 8 days	57,311	95,330	86,767
From 1st Jan. to 22nd April	821,716	1,116,533	692,242
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	14,988	28,927	22,090
From 1st Jan. to 22nd April	290,374	404,126	172,579
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 8 days	15,649	18,047	827
From 1st Jan. to 22nd April	216,030	138,967	43,084

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In the former market there has been next to nothing doing throughout the week; and the small quantities of New Delhi which is coming in is taken up by the local Flour Mills. Prices are nominally unchanged. Seeds have been firmer, and there has been a good enquiry for Rapeseed, which has advanced in value several annas per cwt. To-day the price of Linseed is higher, and some business has been passing.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	40,038	202,275	85,759
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	357,979	1,541,847	1,100,144
Linseed for 8 days	10,543	170,515	165,341
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	94,538	2,042,693	1,663,972
Rapeseed for 8 days	68,885	63,633	55,772
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	203,537	345,208	678,583
Gingellyseed for 8 days	15,194	19,380	25,429
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	331,583	783,645	647,995

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	...	72,000	39,551
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	811	382,947	245,189
Linseed for 8 days	8,201	112,051	214,451
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	153,068	1,153,143	1,124,641
Rapeseed for 8 days	27,511	60,637	92,464
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	179,935	332,805	512,975
Gingellyseed for 8 days	31,708	48,024	131,257
Do. from 1st January to 22nd April	285,433	856,058	827,756

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kienne, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Kelley and Dr and Mrs E Hermann, and child.

THE s s Tropic, 2,346 tons, Captain J R Barber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp (24th March), with a general cargo and 32 barrels naphtha, line. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta	23-4	B P S N Co
E	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	23-4	M M & Co
F	Okara	[illegible]	Jacobs	...		Do.
K	Rossal	1751	Glanfield	T & Venice	30-4	Bombay Co
L	Brahmani	524	Fakeer	Mangalore		Shepherd & Co
M	Simla	1572	Grier	P Gulf	1-5	M M & Co
N	Deepdale	1650	Peek	...		W A G Co
O	Safari	891	Kienne	Zanzibar	23-4	F Hoyer
Q	Tokio	2165	Jones	Hull		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	24-4	Shepherd & Co
Indravati	513	Ahmed	Mangalore	23-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Bombay	2318	Weston	China	23-4	P & O Co
3	Singapore	2492	Siacrello	Genoa	23-4	C Barbor
6	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Barcham	Coma	29-4	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2314	Nicolich	Venice	1-5	A L S N Co
9	Othello	3127	Rogers	A & Hull	2-4	F M & Co
12	Locksley Hall	2322	Collins	Liverpool		E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	24-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41s. 38.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 41s. 30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Tropic s	Barber	Antwerp, March 24.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Safari s	Kienne	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer St. Oswald, for Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre.
" Deepdale, for Liverpool, Dunkirk, &c.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Peshawar, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—11 cases confectionery, 7 cases provision, and 11 cases biscuits, M N Erance.

Clan Drummond s—1 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Clan Alpine s—13 hogsheads ale, 93 cases whisky, and 23 cases wine, D Dadabhoy.

City of Dublin s—5 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—3 cases tobacco manufactured, Treacher and Co; 3 cases plate glass, Isaac Wright and Co; 45 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—50 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

Peninsular s—2 cases ham, cheese and bacon, K N Carranee and Co; 14 cases tobacco manufactured, Rattonjee Byramjee; 10 cases provision, 61 cases medicine, etc., D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bangalore s—50 cases plate glass, Isaac Wright and Co.

Drachenfels s—5 bales paper, B Furdoonjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 pipes and 1 butt portwine, etc., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—5 bales casing paper, S K R Cama and Co.

Stolzenfels s—20 bales brown paper, M Goculdas.

Singapore s—17 cases brandy, Ratanshaw Fardoonjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Peninsular s—163 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—48 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—4 cases glass beads, Mahomed Oomer M Ishag; 10 bales writing paper, M A M Shurafally.

Imperator s—8 cases glassware, Abdoolally Tyebally.

Imperatrix s—29 bales printing paper, and 10 bales writing paper, M A M Shurafally.

Posseidon s—27 bales writing paper, A H Hyderally.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 6th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 6. Rs.	A.	P.	April 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,73,925	0	5	1,82,00,882	14	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,72,47,135	13	4	5,57,00,139	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,07,096	1	3	6,83,880	8	11
Sundries	19,51,320	10	10	20,23,667	7	6
Rs.	10,72,79,477	9	10	10,42,08,661	7	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,99,331	0	0	36,60,060	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,16,650	4	0	64,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,96,06,972	12	1	2,76,58,496	3	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,29,74,111	9	6	2,19,24,464	15	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,32,73,603	12	4	1,41,76,613	1	9
Balances with other Banks	9,98,461	15	8	11,69,188	13	1
Bullion	3,635	4	6	3,556	11	0
Dead Stock	13,39,738	1	0	13,36,837	3	1
Stamps	10,548	3	3	10,115	3	3
Sundries	8,31,301	15	4	8,87,092	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,74,492	2	1	90,25,231	8	10
Do. at Branches	1,65,51,148	10	1	1,79,42,274	13	8
Rs.	10,72,79,477	9	10	10,42,08,661	7	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 13th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,52,651	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,79,709	Inc.
Other Deposits	15,47,005	Dec.
Post Bills	76,784	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,38,261	Dec.
Loans	19,48,476	do.
Accounts of Credit	10,51,647	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,04,004	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	22,49,261	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,90,836	Inc.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th April, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total	Rs. 1,22,717	Rs. 4,12,628	Rs. 5,931	Rs. 5,41,276
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,401 Miles.	...	...	...	9,33,014
Decrease				3,91,738

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KENNEDY—April 23, at 11, Gymkhana Chambers, Bombay, the wife of R. Kennedy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BUTTERWORTH—COLCLOUGH—April 20, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. A. Acheson Williams, Chaplain, Alan Butterworth, I.C.S., to Alice Erskine, younger surviving daughter of Major-General Colclough, late Colonel Commanding B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

GAYER—O'KINEALY—April 20, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Arthur Henry Gayer, Burma C. S., to Mary Agnes, daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy.

HARRIS—CROHAN—April 18, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev. W. B. Handford, Major C. W. Harris, 4th (P. A. V.) B. L., to Edith, elder daughter of the late Captain F. W. Crohan, 6th B. L., and of Mrs. Courtenay Downman, The Vicarage, Easton Maudit, Northampton.

DEATHS.

DIGHTON—April 15, at Peermaad, Travancore, Georgiana Elizabeth, infant daughter of S. M. Dighton.

PHILLIPS—April 17, at Saugor, C. P., Harold Frank, the infant son of Francis Angelo Theodore and Catherine Phillips, aged nearly 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

GREECE so far appears to be waging not unequal war with the Ottoman forces on the Thessalian and Epirote frontiers. On Monday last, Marshal Edhem Pasha, who had realised that his position was untenable unless he was permitted to enter Thessaly, crossed the frontier, from the commanding strategical position of Alassona, which commands all the routes entering Thessaly from the north. He forced the Maluna Pass some ten miles to the south and then marched on the town of Tyrnovos, which is at the apex of a triangle, formed by Larissa, thirty miles to the south-east, and Tarkhala, due west of Larissa. Larissa is the capital of Thessaly and Tarkhala, the chief town of the Thessalian Province bearing the same name. Larissa is the present objective of Edhem. But Tyrnovos stands in his way. An entrenched camp on the hills to the north was abandoned by the Greek army, which took up an apparently stronger position on the last height north of the town. The Turkish artillery is immensely superior to the Greek, a fact that accounts for the heavy loss with which the Greeks were driven from the position until they were close to Tyrnovos, where they received reinforcements. A long artillery duel followed, the Greeks holding their own. A turning movement was attempted by the Turks who attacked Zarkos, to the south-west of Tyrnovos, which was encountered by a vigorous attack on the village of Damasi, between Tyrnovos and Zarkos, and occupied by the Turks. The force employed in this operation is described as large, and it advanced from Raveni. The stubborn fighting at Damasi and Tyrnovos delayed and apparently checked the Turkish advance. Edhem admits heavy losses, and he, as well as the Greek Commander-in-Chief, has asked for reinforcements. The Greeks in their turn attacked the Turks in their position near Tyrnovos, but as might have been expected were heavily repulsed. The Osmanli in these later days is at his best in defending an entrenched position. He lies in his shallow trench some twenty inches below the general surface, and loads and fires mechanically, his breech-load rifle being laid by his officer to sweep the ground in front. The soldier is not required to take aim; his business is to keep his rifle in its position along the slope made in front of the trench. When the word of command is given, the ground in front of the entrenchment for a distance of 2,000 feet is swept by a continuous hail-storm of bullets. The Russian infantry that escaped to advance against it at Plevna mowed down in companies as by a scyth. The Turkish army may be expected to capture or turn Tyrnovos, and the road to Larissa will be open. But everyday's march added to the length of the Turkish communications in that mountainous territory, will increase the difficulty of supplying the troops. The Greeks, on the other hand, will draw nearer to their railway communications. The railway connects the capital of Thessaly with the port of Volo, and reinforcements and supplies can be sent forward with comparative ease. The positions around Larissa will doubtless be defended as stubbornly as on the north of Tyrnovos, and when they are forced there are others still to be contested before the invader gets to the frontier of the Greek kingdom as it existed up 1881. Meanwhile, the Greeks are carrying the war into Epirus, sometimes spoken of as Lower Albania. Starting from Arta on the Gulf of that name, they have, with the assistance of gunboats, bombarded and destroyed Prevesa, and are advancing successfully in the direction of Jannina, famous in Greek history as the seat of the Temple of Dodon. The capture of Jannina is apparently within measurable distance, for the mountains will interpose an impassible barrier to reinforcements by land, while the superiority of the Greek navy renders relief by sea impossible. The invasion of Epirus will keep the Abhanian reliefs at home and prevent their reinforcing Marshal Edhem's army in Thessaly. The army of Epirus in possession of Jannina will be able to organise flank attacks on the Turkish lines of communication in Thessaly. The defiles of the great Pindus range impassible to an army, would afford many opportunities for the guerilla warfare in which the mountaineers have been adepts in all ages. The Greek fleet is harassing the enemy by bombarding ports in the Gulf of Salonica. The intention, no doubt is to attack, or at all events to threaten, that important port, and thus create a diversion in favour of the army resisting the invasion. We now hear that the Turkish iron clads, which left the Golden Home with so much parade a month since, have not left the Dardanelles, their own Captains certifying that they are unseaworthy. That is excellent news for the Greeks and will console them for the loss at Tyrnovos, news of which is just to hand.

THE reign of the great and good Akbar is remarkable in several ways, but in none so remarkable as in its religious aspect, and Mr. Karkaria has done well to call the attention of modern readers to this in the *Calcutta Review* as well as in a separate monograph. Oriental monarchs rarely, if ever, think of the religious problem in itself or as it affects politics, by calling upon the rulers to manage people belonging to various and rival religions so as to make them live in peace and harmony. With great Islamite rulers the faith of Mahomed was the only religion recognised, and the others professed by their subjects were lucky if they were just tolerated without any annoying disabilities being attached to them. Even then cases of toleration of alien religions were rare, and the history of the spread of Islam is one long narrative of the persecution of its rival creeds. Professor Arnold of Alighar has in his recent books tried to show that Islam was preached peacefully and spread by conviction among nations; but all that such an able advocate could prove was that there have been some tolerant rulers who laid aside persecution and used milder arguments. These very exceptions, so ably pointed out by the learned champion of Islam, prove the rule. During centuries of Islamite sway we could hardly point to more than half-a-score of enlightened rulers who were not zealous propagators of their faith by the sword or other objectionable means. The very first invasion and conquest of India by the Mahomedans was prompted by zeal for the faith, and we well know how Mahomed of Ghazni used his opportunities of crushing the idolatrous followers of Hinduism and spreading his own faith at the point of the sword. From the moment that the green banner of the Prophet appeared in the fertile plains of India nine hundred and more years ago this unhappy land had never known peace till the Crescent went down before the Cross. Mahomed purchased the title of Ghazi and Defender of his Faith by shedding streams of innocent blood and by plunging a hitherto peaceful and happy land into eternal strife. Monarch succeeded monarch, each vying with his predecessor in zeal for the spread of his faith and the destruction of the indigenous beliefs of the people. It never struck any of them for centuries to think of reconciling the rival creeds and of giving the land time for settlement and progress. From Mahomed to Baber not one attempt was made to solve the religious difficulty in a peaceable manner. It was not even conceived that there could be any manner of solution but the conversion or extirpation of the people of the opposite faith. The reason of all this may be found rooted in the very elements of Islamite policy, its exclusiveness and refusal to see any good in its opponents. The best and easiest way for a ruler to be the champion of his faith was to persecute its rivals and bring them by force within its fold. Any signs of tolerance were noted with jealousy and resented with charges of heresy.

The history of Akbar illustrates this very well. Because he dared to think that beyond the pale of Islam good may be found, and that other creeds beside that in which he was born could possibly contain fragments of God's truth and revelation, he was set down at first as a lukeworm Islamite and then as a heretic. Thus Islam has itself rejected one of its greatest ornaments, and precluded itself from boasting of one of his greatest virtue religious tolerance. The classical Mahomedan historian of Akbar's reign, Badaoni, makes no secret of the belief common in his time and held by himself that Akbar had renounced Islam. "Persons of novel and whimsical opinions, in accordance with their pernicious ideas and vain doubts, coming out of ambush depicted the false in the garb of the true, and wrong in the dress of right, and cast the Emperor—who was possessed of an excellent disposition, and was an earnest searcher after truth, but very ignorant and a mere tyro, and used to the company of infidels and base persons—into perplexity, till doubt was heaped upon doubt, and he lost all definite aim, and the straight wall of clear law and of firm religion was broken down, so that after five or six years not a trace of Islam was left in him, and everything was turned topsy turvy." In many other places in his "Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh" Badaoni speaks in the same strain, and openly says that Akbar had ceased to follow Islam. Modern scholars like Blochmann, Max Muller, and the late Count de Noer have taken the same view and shown how Akbar travelled far beyond the faith in which he was born and had to meet the obloquy of the so-called orthodox members of the old religion. The late Mr. Rehatsek, a sound scholar and appreciator of Islam, called his pamphlet of extracts about the Emperor's religion "Akbar's Regeneration of Islam." In the face of all this it is absurd to claim Akbar for Islam. That a man of such an inquiring turn of mind as Akbar should submit to the limits prescribed to the understanding by that faith was not to be expected. Now the times were peculiarly favourable to religious inquiry. As Mr. Karkharia has well shown there was a great stir in the religious world of Asia and India at the time. The Mahdist movement was in full activity. People expected the opponents of the Imam, and great enthusiasm was prevailing among religions. A new sect of the Mahdists arose and tried to bring about a religious revival. It was composed of many earnest and pious men who willingly laid down their lives for their peculiar opinions. Among them was Shaikh Mubarik, the father of the famous Abul Fazl and Faizi, Akbar's greatest friends and advisers. The Mahdist movement gave an impetus to religious discussion which continued for a long time. Mubarik's sons inherited their father's learning and curiosity; but directed them into wider channels and looked beyond their faith for the purpose of investigation. They naturally imparted their zeal and taste to the Emperor, who was naturally of a similar temperament. In the company of his liberal-minded friends he explored hitherto unbroken ground and travelled far and wide into other beliefs. He had imperial opportunities for doing this and he used them to the full. "Crowds of learned men from all nations," to quote the words of Badaoni again, "and sages of various religions and sects came to the court, and were honoured with private conversations. After enquiries and investigations, which was their only business and occupation day and night, they would talk about profound points of science and the subtleties of revelations. . . . From childood to manhood and from manhood to his declining years the Emperor had combined in himself various phases of various religions (?) and opposite sectarian beliefs, and by a peculiar acquisitiveness and a talent for selection, by no means common, had made his own all that can be seen and read in books."

Akbar's surroundings must have presented an aspect unusually picturesque even for an Oriental court, as he had gathered round him learned men and priests from all parts of the world. Every Friday evening he called these about him in a building specially built for the purpose, and carried elaborate religious, ethical, and theological discussions. There were the Moulvies of Islam of course, there were the Brahmans and the Buddhists. Then there were Jesuits sent from Goa by the Portuguese, foremost among whom was Father Aquaviva, recently beatified by the Catholic Church. There were also the learned priests of the Zoroastrian faith, who had been called from Kerman in Persia, the headquarters of that religion, led by the scholarly Ardeshir. What this learned priest from Kerman did and how much Akbar was impressed by the pure and ancient faith of Zoroaster, Mr. Karkaria has very ably shown, and he deserves the thanks of all historical students for such an extremely interesting chapter of religious history. Few would suspect that that religion had so much influence over the Emperor in search of a new religion. But many searchers after a new faith have drawn upon Zoroaster for various parts of their new structure. Comte, as Mr. Karkaria pointed out the other evening before the Asiatic Society, might have taken the elements of his religion of humanity from Zoroastrianism so great is the resemblance in the worship of the great men of the past. As he shows in his private monograph Akbar took sun worship and fire-worship chiefly from the Parsi religion. Beside the Christian Brahman and Buddhist, there were "Jews, Sugis, Shiahs, Hanefites, and various other religous and philosophical sects represented before Akbar, who wanted to listen to all, theologian and philosopher, orthodox and heterodox, heretic and schismatic, rationalist and mystic, to know every shade of opinion, to receive every ray of light that he could obtain from any quarter." Akbar came to the conclusion that every religion has the elements of truth in it, and none is to be despised merely because it is opposed to one's own. As Badaoni fairly enough and candidly, though rather strangely puts it, "from the general impression this conviction took form, like an engraving upon a stone that there are wise men to be found and ready at hand in all religions, and men of asceticism, and recipients of revelation and workers of miracles among all nations, and that the truth is an inhabitant of every place; and that consequently how could it be right to consider it as confined to one religion or creed and that, one which had only recently made its appearance and had not as yet endured a thousand years? And why assert one thing and deny another, and claim pre-eminence for that which is not essentially pre-eminent." This exactly depicts Akbar's mental attitude. Since in many religions there is some truth, he set about "combining all those elements into a new religion of his own, which he accordingly founded under the name of the "Divine Monotheism of Akbar." He tried to reconcile all conflicting religions and appease all parties. Whether his religion was connected with a political purpose is a natural question, which however cannot be answered satisfactorily, for we having no authentic data about his motives Mr. Karkaria thinks Akbar had a political object sincere as he was in his purely religious inquiry. A State Church in which he could give everyone of his subjects the chance of entering was an idea which may have been in his mind while forwarding his new faith. The fact that he placed himself at its head as the vicegerent of God on earth, thus uniting the political with the religious head, lends support to Mr. Karkaria's theory of Akbar's political purpose. The whole subject is extremely interesting, and we congratulate Mr. Karkaria on the thoroughness of his historical research and charm of style.

THE Mysore Durbar has issued a resolution dealing with the subject of the recent destructive fire at the palace. A committee of four was appointed to investigate the matter, and it arrived at the conclusion that the fire was caused by an accident, and that it attacked the temporary pandal from above. Investigation failed to adduce any evidence in support of the theory of incendiarism or of spontaneous combustion. They believe it was the result of a spark dropped by a servant whilst carrying fire from one room to another—the milk boiling room in the zenana. Although a huge marriage pendal covering an area of 11,040 square feet had been constructed of highly inflammable materials, no precautions had been taken against fire, and the Mysore Government notes "not only were no such precautions taken, but that on the first outbreak of the fire the responsible palace officials so lost their presence of mind that they failed to take what can be regarded as organized action to grapple with the situation. Their duty during the first fifteen or twenty minutes at any rate was to have taken their stand each on a side of the pandal in flames and to have done whatever was possible to prevent the flame attacking the permanent building, instead of running in various directions to take care of jewels or other property, to call for coolies, duties which could easily have been delegated to others. In all probability their efforts would have failed under the actual conditions of the fierce and sudden conflagration, the extraordinary rapidity with which it spread, and the scanty water-supply; but this should have made no difference in what was required of them in the presence of the extraordinary emergency which had arisen." The palace buildings covered an area of 152,968 square feet, and of this 30,054 square feet were destroyed. This portion included the front and three storeys of the palace to the gold kalasa, the Sanskrit library, armoury and organ room, two verandahs, the balakhana at the south of the courtyard, and the ambavilas adjoining the balakhana. All these are to be rebuilt at once. The palace jewels were all saved. The most important part of the loss was the manuscript Sanskrit library which, along with the armoury and organ room, was attacked by the flames at a very early stage of the conflagration, and therefore was impossible to save. The Sanskrit works lost, it is reported, can all be replaced by new copies, but the value of the collection was in the great antiquity of the manuscripts themselves. The contents of the armoury and organ room have been partly saved, and some of the arms recovered from the debris seem to be capable of restoration. The Maharani-Regent has provided liberally for the families of the eight persons who lost their lives in the conflagration.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood delivered over charge of his portfolios as Judicial Member of Council, last evening, at the Secretariat, and this morning a salute will be fired to announce the arrival of his successor, Sir E. K. Ollivant, by the in-coming mail steamer.

AN election of a Councillor by the Justices was appointed to be held yesterday, at the Municipal Office, in place of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, resigned. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare was the only candidate proposed, and he was declared to be duly elected Councillor.

MR. GAVEN, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was married on Monday morning, at the Cathedral to Miss Mary Agnes O'Kinealy, daughter of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy. The ceremony, which was performed by Archdeacon MacCarthy, was strictly private, only about a dozen of the most intimate friends being present. The bride was given away by her father, and after the ceremony the couple proceeded to the residence of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, where cake and wine were served; and the same afternoon the young couple left for Darjeeling by the mail train. The Cathedral was prettily decorated.

A SHORT while ago, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, we recorded the fact that Capt. Marker, the Governor's A.-D.-C., while shooting with Colonel Vincent at Hambantota, brought down a tusker. We did not make any comment upon the illegality of shooting a tusker elephant at the time, but many of our readers must have noticed it, and doubtlessly have been awaiting the result. It may have been thought by some that the matter was allowed to pass unnoticed as Capt. Marker was the Governor's Aide-de-Camp; but Capt. Marker himself reported the matter to the Police Magistrate of the district, and, we learn, was fined Rs. 500. The tusks, which are very fine ones, have been confiscated, but we suppose it will be open to Capt. Marker to buy them back, and probably his anxiety to possess such enviable sporting trophies will be an incentive for him to do so. We are informed that the elephant came upon Capt. Marker suddenly, and he could hardly help shooting at it.

JUBILEE medals, made in Germany, are coming into this country. It is hard, indeed, that we cannot have a British rejoicing without the Germans profiting thereby. If they melted down the medals into bullets for the Boers, we should not complain; for that would be in reasonable accordance with the present relations of the two countries. But we do not just now require any alloy of German silver for our Britannia mettle.

A LECTURER at Dover College has amused his audience considerably by the conjugation of a new verb. Life was too short, he said, for such sentences as "I am going to ride my motor-car this morning." There had long been the verb to "bike," there must now be the verb to "mote." The active voice present tense, ran somewhat thus—"I mote, thou stokest, he looks out for the police, we're getting on, you run us into a lamp post, they pay the damages." The imperative ran—"Mote me by moonlight alone," and "Mote ye, or perish in the attempt." The present subjunctive was—"I may mote, thou mayest buy me a motor, he may think better of it."

AN Irish contemporary is apparently engaged in remodelling the German language. At least that is the conclusion we are led to from its allusion to the Prussian National Anthem as "Heil dir am Giegerkrauz."

AN optician in Bond-street is offering for sale a stereo-telescopic form of opera-glass which will enable threatregoers to see the stage in spite of intervening matinee hats. This is managed by reflecting lenses; but the difficulties to be surmounted were not so great as might be imagined. The opacity of an object generally varies as its density; and it is well-known that the heads which carry the largest hats are the emptiest.

DR. WILLIAM MORTON, of New York, completed, on Saturday (March 27) a single negative, by means of the Rontgen rays, of the photograph of a woman 5ft. 4in. in height. The negative, which is 6ft. long and 3ft. in width, shows clearly and sharply the skeleton and joints, and not only indicates the flesh and outline of the womans's form, but the rings she was wearing, the hairpins in her hair, the way the hair was coiled on her head, and the organs of the body and the articles of clothing she had on and their texture. The photograph required an exposure of half-an-hour. The film was stretched upon a board on a floor covered with three layers of black paper, and the woman, who was fully clothed, was laid flat upon her back on the board. A Crooke's tube suspended 4ft. 6in. above her, was used with an induction current. The photograph is a marked success, and is the first of its size and character ever producad in one piece.

AN interesting account is given in a contemporary of the poems of the young Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, entitled "Seen and Unseen; or, Monologues of a Homeless Snail." Yone Noguchi, it appears, is Joaquin Miller's cook. Perhaps he may yet give us those "Songs of Eating," which Mr. Richard le Gallienne, in his recent magnum-opus, regards as so desirable an addendum to the lyrics of civilisation.

AS a means for the popularisation of floriculture, Messrs Frederick, Warne and Co.'s "Favourite Flowers of Garden and Green-house" is unsurpassed. When finished it will be the most complete English popular work on the subject. And as it is coming out in cheap weekly numbers, it is within the reach of people of slender resources. The window gardners of London's poorer quarters will find in it innumerable hints about methods of propagation and successful management. The third and fourth volumes completing the work are in progress. The entire work will contain more than a thousand pages, about a third of which will consist of full-page coloured plates. The editors are Mr. Edward Step, whose services as a populariser of a most attractive subject and pastime are well-known, and Mr. William Watson, of Kew Gardens, the life, history, characteristics, flowering time, habits, etc., of the various plants are succinctly described.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

ABANDONMENT OF MATI BY THE GREEKS.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that the Greeks have been finally compelled to abandon their position at Mati, to the west of Tyrnovos, where for several days they have offered a desperate resistance to the Turkish advance.

The Turks lost two Brigadiers, killed in the fighting there.

NEZEROS FOUND TO BE UNTENABLE.

The Greeks have also found Nezeros to be untenable, and have retired to Makrychori, which is halfway to Larissa.

OCCUPATION OF RAPSANI BY THE TURKS.

The Turks have occupied Rapsani, to the south-east of Nezeros.

BOMBARDMENT OF KATERINA.

The Greek Squadron has bombarded Katerina, on the Gulf of Salonica, and destroyed large stores of provisions belonging to the Turks.

TURKISH COMMISSARIAT DIFFICULTIES.

It is expected that the provisioning of Edhem Pachas' Army will now be a matter of some difficulty.

THE POSITION AT PREVESA.

The Turks still hold Prevesa.

THE TURKISH FLEET DECLARED UNSEAWORTHY.

Both the Turkish Squadrons are still lying in the Dardanelles.

All the captains have signed a circular to the Porte, declaring the ships to be unseaworthy.

REPULSE OF THE GREEKS NEAR TYRNOVOS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Greeks have made a desperate attack on the Turkish position near Tyrnovos, but were repulsed with slaughter.

The fighting there continues.

GREEK SUCCESSES NEAR ARTA.

The Greeks have taken three villages in the vicinity of Arta.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH SQUADRON AT DELAGOA BAY.

Eight vessels of the British squadron at the Cape have arrived at Delagoa Bay.

A French warship has also arrived there.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF KING HUMBERT.

ROME, APRIL 22.

An attempt was made to-day on the life of King Humbert, whilst driving to the races.

His assailant, an unemployed workman, rushed at the carriage, and tried to stab his Majesty, who escaped unhurt. The man was arrested.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Home Department—Doctor Cunningham, Professor, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted one year's furlough. Captain C. Searle, 36 the Sikhs, is to act as a Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab. The services of Captain A. Newbold, Commandant in Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Department—Captain J. Colvin, Political Agent, is appointed First Assistant Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Coorg.

Dr. G. Ramsay, I. M. S., Bengal, is to act as Residency Surgeon and Assistant Political Resident in Turkish Arabia. Mr. A. Martindale, Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to act as Resident in the western States of Rajputana.

Finance Department.—Mr. J. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, is granted two months and ten days' leave. Mr. G. Hart, Assistant Comptroller-General, acts for him. Mr. O. T. Barrow is appointed to act as Comptroller and Auditor-General of the Public Works Department. Mr. F. Morse, the Executive Engineer, State Railways, retires.

Captain J. Mathews, 2nd Madras Lancers, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

Lieutenant D. Poulter, Royal Artillery, is confirmed as Ordnance Officer.

Lieutenant R. Greathed, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy's Staff.

Lieutenant F. Biggurther, 7th Bombay Infantry ; Second-Lieutenants K. Wigram, 28th Bombay Infantry ; H. James, 1st Madras Infantry ; R. Wylie, 32nd Pioneers ; F. Rouse, 6th Madras Infantry ; B. Neven and J. Lyons, 11th Madras Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Colonel Victor Low, Madras Cavalry, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Surgeon-Colonel R. Bowman, Bombay, and Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel H. Hazlett, Madras, retire.

Mr. T. Barnaby, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is dismissed.

Mr. C. Trost, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, retires.

The finding of the Court of Enquiry re the Warren Hastings is not yet published.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 23.

There were 13 new cases and one death in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 12.

In the Special Plague Hospital 9 were admitted, 6 died, and 191 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted, and 2 died, leaving 30 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, one discharged cured, and 57 remain under treatment.

The Military Search Party resumed their operations, to-day, and their labour resulted in the discovery of 5 cases ; while 3,974 houses were searched, 14 fumigated, and 70 lime-washed.

In the cantonment one corpse was discovered, and in the cattle line 3 cases, which were sent to the hospital.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Dowdal, to be Acting Paymaster, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Captain Vidal, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, for one year (pension service nineteenth year commenced 1st May 1896).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Captain Muter, Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, from 27th April to 27th August 1897, on private affairs, in India.

Yorkshire Light Infantry, Second Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Seppings, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers Second Battalion.—Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieutenant Crump, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Culling, 6 months, medical certificate, out of India.

British Service—Lieutenant Colonel Stawell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Deesa District, 8 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Extension.—3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenants-Colonel Welch, three months, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

23rd Bombay Rifles.—Captain Delamain, ten days, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—(Commissariat Department)—Lieutenant Swan, fourteen days, on private affairs.

Mewar Bhil Corps—Lieutenant Clay, four months, on private affairs.

Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion.—Second Lieutenant Simmi, from 10th April to 22nd September 1897, on medical certificate.

The leave granted to Lieutenant Dimsdale, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Rifles, in Bombay Command Order, No. 422, of 1896, should be "In and out of India," and not as therein stated.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 23.

Anidat Mea, the Indian servant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is found guilty of the recent theft, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THEFT AT THE CHARTERED BANK.

No clue to the recent theft of a cheque from the Chartered Bank has yet been found, none of the notes having been presented.

CONSTITUTION OF BURMA INTO A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The local Government has issued a proclamation whereby the Governor-General-in-Council constitutes the Burman province, and appoints Sir Fryer the first Lieutenant-Governor of that province.

An official notification says there will be levee on May 1st, the day on which the province becomes a Lieutenant-Governorship.

The day will be observed as a holiday in all public offices throughout the province.

DEATH OF MR. E. A. BULKLEY.

POONA, APRIL 23.

News is received in Poona about the death of Mr. E. A. Bulkley, formerly of Ratnagiri, and at present doing duty at Khandesh as Superintendent, by tiger shooting. Deceased went in the jungle for shikar, where he was mauled and brought to Dhulia, where he died.

PARSEES AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 22.

A meeting of the Parsee Anjuman or community of Surat was held at the invitation of Sardar Davar Eduljee Kharshedjee Mody at his Daria Mehel residence, to-day, when it was unanimously resolved that as in duty bound this ancient Parsee community should present an humble address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the Diamond Jubilee to be placed in a casket of local art and forwarded through the proper channel by Sardar Davar. A committee was appointed and excellent loyal speeches were made by Sardar Davar, the high priest, and other leading Parsee gentlemen.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta left here at 9 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla left here at 10 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here at 10 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Monday next.

N. L. mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, from Bremen, arrived.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra), arrived here, from Japan, yesterday morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left here, for Colombo, to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £38,300,000 ; Decrease, £100,000 ; Public Deposits, £11,700,000 ; Increase, £800,000 ; Other Deposits, £38,900,000 ; Increase, £100,000 ; Other Securities, £28,700,000 ; Increase, £200,000 ; Notes and Gold, £25,800,000 ; Increase, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s. Carthage, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Beattie, Mr J B
Bedford, Mrs
Furninger, Mr
Hoenan, Mr
Nimmo, Mr
Prichard, Col G
Smith, Rev G A
Solt, Capt
Thornton, Lieut C E
Whatman, Lieut A B

FOR BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mrs A and child
Bhownath, Mr Krishnarao
Birdwood, Mr and Mrs
Charlton, Surg-Col
Charlton, Mrs W J, and infant
Combridge, Mr and Mrs
Cornish, Mr F T
Dunnett, Miss
Dunnett, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Capt W
Gordon, Lt R W W
Machin, Miss
Osborne, Rev Father
Page, Rev Father
Sanders, Lt G A F
Sepping, Lt-Col
Talbot, Mr
Turner, Mr R R
Walsh, Mr C A

FOR ADEN.

Hoosein, Mr
Jeewa, Mr
Khan, Mr A R
Richardson, Lt
Sarafally, Mr
Stewart, Lt

THE VIEWS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In his report to Government on the municipal taxation and expenditure on the Northern Division during the last year, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the acting Commissioner, makes the following candid remarks anent local self-government in India :—

Generally, it may be said there are four types of mofussil Municipality. The first and most satisfactory possesses, as President, a native gentleman of influence and wisdom backed up by a fairly sensible body of commissioners representing all classes. This is naturally as yet very rare. The second contains two or three or more worthy men not yet of sufficient calibre for leadership, but who have acquired a liking and an aptitude for public business. They are a source of strength and hope for the future. The third and largest class depend absolutely for their success on the personality of the local Government officer—be he the Collector, the Assistant Collector or the Mamlatdar. Last of all come places where the sole object of a strong section of the commissioners seems to be to bring Indian Municipalities into contempt. Their aim, so far as it extends beyond mere love of bickering and notoriety, seems to be to bring affairs to a deadlock and so discredit the official President and Vice-President. Fortunately, these cases are rare in this Division.

Even in the best-managed towns, the people have yet to learn that, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain, "local self-government is a matter of infinite detail and of personal supervision, of self-sacrifice and self-devotion." Too many commissioners regard the municipal hall as an avenue to local notoriety or as a school in which to practise the art of speechifying. When real work on a sub-committee has to be done, they shirk it. It ought to be recognized that the present law, which requires so much to be done through committees, makes too heavy a demand on the public spirit of the Indian citizen. The executive servants of the Municipality should be allowed more power.

Municipal government is not popular owing to its being associated with direct taxation, which is hateful to everyone who has to pay it. The townsman's ideal system would be to pay for his lighting and conservancy by a tax on goods in transit, and by tolls which, as he thinks, are paid mostly by outsiders. He will work up to this as near as he is allowed to go, and even the most enlightened, though they admit that the house-tax and conservancy cess are necessities dislike them intensely. I think that direct taxation should be pressed with caution and that indirect taxation should be combined with it whenever as far as it is possible without abuse.

Mr. Ebden, the acting Commissoner of the Southern Division, on the other hand, takes a more hopeful view. He writes :—

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the revision of rules and bye-laws and taxation shcedules of various Municipalites. The finesse that has been introduced into these subjects frequently renders the task one of considerable doubt and difficulty and has led some Municipalities to the confines of despair, but on the whole the beauty of exactness is beginning to be appreciated, and the general progress of the year may be regarded with complacency.

AHMEDNAGAR AND THE JUBILEE.

A correspondent writes :—On the occasion of the 50th or Jubilee Anniversary of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Plantins Darebewer Fire Temple a Jasan thanksgiving service and ceremony was performed at the cost and invitation of Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji Cursetjee. Nearly all the Parsee Anjumans of the small stations had assembled for the occasion. Amongst those present were Mr. Nowroji Framji, Mr. Beramji Sorabji Cardmaster, Mr. Eduljı Rustomji, Mr. Kaikhosroo Hormusji Bam, etc. After the thanksgiving ceremony Mr. Edulji Rustomji, the Honorary Secretary of the Parsee charity funds, Ahmednagar, moved a proposition that the Parsee Anjuman of Nagar join and heartily cooperate with the movement in Bombay to send a right loyal congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Empress of India on behalf of the entire Parsee population of India on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty. Mr. K. Hormusji Bam seconded the motion. In supporting the proposition, Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji Cursetji gave a very cordial and impressive speech, speaking in plain terms how the entire Parsee community of India owe its education, advancement and happiness to the innumerable blessings of the British Raj, which he prayed to God would last for ever. He said it was the loyal conduct of the old generation of the Parsees which had earned them so many favours and honours, and strongly advised the present and the future generations to follow the excellent examples and to walk in the footsteps of the past generation to be always deserving of the blessings at the hands of the benign Raj.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

I have made a proposal in the *Cornhill Magazine* for a "Day of Celebration." My object is the creation, and the encouragement, and the strengthening of a sentiment not so much national and patriotic as belonging to our common race—our Anglo-Saxon ancestry. This sentiment would be the bond of union which should connect, and hold together, all the scattered members of the Anglo-Saxon Race. The Americans maintain a national sentiment in three or four ways. It is not in any sense a sentiment of race, such as I wish to encourage, but a much narrower thing ; their's is a sentiment of mere patriotism. They keep it up by holding two Days of Celebration, in which they spout orations, march in procession with bands of music and drums, feast, and flaunt their flag. The flag, indeed, their symbol of union, they flaunt and fly over every building and every institution in the country. Lastly, they inculcate patriotism by teaching their children the most monstrous perversions of the truth as regards this country. Let us imitate their example without the last clause. Let us all, on the same day, wherever the Union Jack flies, hold a universal holiday, with speeches and processions and feasting. Let us on that day celebrate the glories of our Race. We have plenty of glories. Above all, we are now five great nations, not counting the United States, which would perhaps stand aloof. These nations are Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. I assume, of course, that Australia and South Africa will be federated, and form each one great nation. These new nations are very rapidly increasing in population. It is almost certain that Australia alone will, in fifty years, possess a population of 50,000,000 ! It is, therefore, of the very highest importance, for the advantage of the Race and for the progress of the world, that these nations should be bound together by such bonds of fraternal affection as will make war—in this case civil war—impossible. They must be all allied in a federation never to be broken—in a federation stronger than any possible alliance against it ; stronger, even, than an alliance between Russia and China, when the latter has awakened, is armed, is drilled, and is thirsting for war. Let us get our "Day of Celebration."

With the view of obtaining for this proposal a widespread hearing, I have made arrangements for the publicaton of the paper in a good many Colonial, and, I hope, some American papers, and I hereby invite all our English papers to take up the proposal and consider it, with the reasons which I have alleged. They may jump upon me as much as they please ; they may deride the idea ; but I want the idea ventilated. Now it is the first duty of the English critic to jump upon and to deride every new thing. That duty accomplished, he waits for the reappearence of the new thing, and then receives it with respect. Serious consideration is surely called for by a proposal which has in view nothing short of the welding together of six great nations, if only to jeer at the thing and to declare that it could have no effect whatever. At present, however, I merely ask my readers to read the article for themselves—It will take no more than half-an-hour—and to think about it seriously for half-an-hour more.

Of all the gods, Love is the most unexpected and the most variable. He is never the same ; his disguises are inexhaustible ; he presents himself in an infinite variety of dresses and characters. Did you ever, for instance, meet him disguised as a wife beater, banger, and hammerer ? Never until to-day have I imagined such a presentment possible. Yet he did so disguise himself and thus habited he turned up in a court of law the other day. The wife, who was clearly a person of no sentiment, or she would have recognised the wings and the quiver, gave evidence undeniable as to the banging and beating. Something hard, as Mr. Pecksniff said, something with knobs, was employed ; fists and open hands were used ; boots on otherwise innocuous feet, were also pressed into the service ; revolvers were threatened. Then another witness, this time of a more tender and emotional disposition, was called in. She, too, deposed to the banging and the beating. She was the general servant of a lodging-house, and she is described as being stout, determined, and middle-aged. She entered upon the scene while the banging and the kicking were in full swing ; she dragged the husband from the object of his attentions, and shoved him into a corner. "Now, then, Mr. Masterman," she said, "you've had enough of it. Stop it now, and get out of the house." "Were you not afraid ?" asked the Court, with admiration. "Were you not afraid that he would treat you as he had treated his wife ?" "Oh ! dear, no," replied the General. "He isn't in love with me." She, you see, understood the depth and the reality and the beauty of Love, even under this unpromising disguise. Alas ! How few of us get out of Love all we might—or even a tenth part of what we might. One thinks of all those sweet and tender maidens, who expect nothing of Love, but kisses and sugar-plums ; and one looks on in admiration when he marches past, armed with sticks and revolvers and heavy boots, in search of some more happy girl. There is, truly, much unevenness in things.

A good many people in America claim descent from the Pilgrim Fathers. There might be a very considerable number, if we come to think of it. For instance let us assume the number of married people among the first hundred who survived the first winter as twenty couples. We will allow them three children apiece. We will give to each of these children, two—a large allowance, it is true. Then we have for each married couple : For the first generation, three descendants ; for the second, six ; for the third, twelve ; for the fourth, twenty-four ; for the fifth, forty-eight ; for the sixth, ninety-six ; for the seventh, one hundred and ninety-two ; for the eighth, three hundred and eighty-four ; for the ninth and the present generation, seven hundred and sixty-eight. And for the original twenty married couples, 15,360. So that the living descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims can hardly be more than about 15,000. Out of these a great many have probably clean forgotten their descent. Probably there are not anything like 10,000.

If I were an American, I should certainly like to be one of that 10,000. Not that I feel the least attraction to a narrow and fanatic religion, but because the Pilgrim Fathers made so fierce a fight for existence and a place where they could think as they pleased, and allow no one else to think as he might please. Ancestry, in this country at least, is chiefly a matter of selection. The people who keep up their genealogies drop out, as they go along numberless branches ; people who wish to recover their genealogies have got to "hitch on" at one of the dropped branches. Every marriage in a genealogy is a kind of junction, where many lines may meet. Now, the business of the genealogist is to look up all the junctions, to follow up each one, and to choose the line which offers the most desirable alliances. Some years ago, an ingenious gentleman offered to find Royal descent for any one for £70 down. He did it, too, quite honestly. He said that if you could only get back a hundred years or so, it was perfectly easy to connect with Edward the First or Edward the Third. Later Kings he explained, were much more difficult, and, when you got to the Tudors, impossible. I believe, too, that in cases where the smock frock was reached it became very hard to get out of that level. There was a famous Radical politician once who despised the aristocracy, and, therefore, was above all things anxious to establish his own genealogy on a firm aristocratic basis. Naturally, he very soon found himself on the smock frock level. Nothing daunted however, he persevered, came out triumphantly, and finally died, the descendent of a hundred kings Macbeth—Alfred—William the Conqueror—a line unheard of ! The job cost him, it is true, £10,000 But for a professional contemner of aristocrats the result was well worth the money.

I relate this anecdote in order to introduce a new departure in genealogies. Do not let us follow up the junction, in order to "hitch on" to noble Lords and Princes. Since it is easy to make up a most aristocratic family line, let those who wish find resemblance in their children to King John or Edward I. A much finer genealogy would be one in which the junctions led to the families of great poets, great philosophers, great teachers. Thus I fear it is impossible to be lineally descended from Milton. His last daughter, Mrs. Clarke, died in poverty somewhere about the year 1730 ; but Milton had uncles, great uncles, grand-fathers, great grandfathers. Very well, then, my genealogy in the year 1620 shall show connection with Milton's family ; we married his great aunt ; a hundred years before, following up another junction, we marry a daughter of Shakespeare's uncle ; farther back still, omitting a king or two, we come to Roger Bacon's first cousin, whom we married. I hope I make my meaning plain ; if we cannot be descended from these great men we can least show descent from the same stock, which is almost as good. "My family," I should say, with the modesty of the most rooted arrogance, "is not aristocratic ; we have no noble blood in our veins ; on the contrary, we are middle-class from the thirteenth century, when one of us was a sheriff of London, to the present day. Our alliances prove it. We are connected with the Chaucers—our ancestor was a Vintner at the sign of the "Peacock in the Hoope" in Thames street ; we intermarried with a branch of the Shakespeare ; John Milton and I myself have a common great grandfather. Later on, Pope, Drydon, Dyron, Wordsworth, Cowper, and I all have common grandfathers ; genius literally haunts the family. In fulness of time, no doubt, I myself shall also. . . ."

Last week we were talking about the mortality of children in the last century. There prevailed, as some know, and some do not, during that time, a reprehensible custom of leaving children on the doorstep. Once a child was left at the doors of St. James's Palace. The Queen kindly received it, and ordered it to be christened. Carolina Augusta Matilda was the princessly name bestowed upon the girl, instead of Gutterina de Kennel. The Queen also ordered that the girl should be educated and placed in some office in the Palace ; but the Queen was careful to let it be known that she was not going to pick up any more babies on the doorstep. There were many examples in the city of merchants bringing up these foundlings ; on the other hand, the general practice was to send for the parish beadle. That officer came, received, and carried off the baby, with results, which you heard last week, of a mortality of 93 per cent. It was the consideration of this terrible mortality which induced Capt. Coram to draw up a petition, which led to the foundation of the Foundling Hospital. The ground on which it stands—56 acres in extent—was bought for £7,000. On March 25, 1741, the first children were received. Money was raised by public breakfasts, concerts (especially of Handl's oratorios), and large donations. In sixteen years, 1741—1757, 6894 children were received ; of this number 2,821 died, *i.e.*, 41 per cent. as against 93 per cent. in the parish treatment. The institution has been certainly one of the most beneficent possible. To rescue young children from the vicious or the unfortunate parent ; to bring them up without any taint or shame on account of their parents ; to put them to honest trades ; is surely an object worthy of all praise.

One point about their methods is disquieting to the genealogist. They had to begin with christening the children ; they had to find surnames as well as Christian names. At first, it is said, without regard to future complications, they named the children Coram, after the name of the founder, and Blake, Drake, &c., after the heroes of history. Do they call them, now, Nelson, Collingwood, Cochrane, Wellington, Gordon, &c.? or do they give them names of great writers—Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning ? Consider what a blow it would be to a man who prided himself on being decended from Chaucer to learn unexpectedly that his right to the illustrious surname was conferred upon his grandfather in the Charitable Institution founded by Captain Coram one fine morning in December, 1779, when a baby lying in a common basket and wrapped in coarse flannel was brought in by the porter. The situation, I submit, is entirely novel, and hitherto never used in fiction. It might be treated in various ways. Pride and arrogance of long descent suddenly receiving a crushing exposure ; a gentle, laudable, healthy pride in descent from a great poet allowed to continue, the truth not being communicated to the sufferer ; there are other ways, but these two will suffice.

THE CYCLE AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CYCLING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Amongst the recent applications in London received for racing licences was one from a Birmingham rider who gave his age as 51.

£500 seems a stiff price to pay for the hire of a track. This is the amount agreed to be paid by the Scottish Cyclists Union for the use of the Celtic Grounds at Glasgow, for the forthcoming world's championships. The grounds will, however, be under the entire control of the Union for a fortnight. £250 per week is a record rent for a sports ground.

I understand an interesting match will be decided within the next week or two between the eminent sculptor, C. B. Lawes, and a member of the Bath Road C.C. The match will take the form of a ten miles paced race on the path. Mr. Lawes has been for some time training on the Crystal Palace track, and appears to be getting into good form. In his Varsity days he was well to the fore as an all-round athlete. About a year ago he competed in a ten miles road race against the Marquis of Queensberry, the latter winning.

The outdoor racing season was opened in London on Saturday last by the Southern C. C.'s six hours' race. Nothing very remarkable occurred. The Spencer and McLaren tandem was never overtaken from the start, covering 127 miles 720 yards.

Mr. Gladstone is now really a cyclist. While in the Riviera he was seized with the ambition to career a-wheel, and he has written to a friend in the following words :—"I think I am able to congratulate myself that I have fairly mastered the machine."

A match has been arranged between A. E. Walters and M. Cissac. It will be decided at the Crystal Palace on Easter Monday. Cissac's best performances include the defeat of Jacquelin and Gaugoitz.

The authorities of the great Royal Military Tournament have decided to accept the offer of the 25th Middlesex V.R.C. (Cyclist Corps) to give a display of cycling manoeuvres.

Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner for South Africa, makes a very pretty figure a-wheel in Hyde Park. He at present belongs to the noble army of wobblers, but no doubt he will improve. He wears a very loose gray suit, skewered at the ankles, instead of knickerbockers, a crushed hat, and large "goggles."

The Sheen House Cycling Club is likely to prove as successful as Hurlingham and Ranelagh. The patrons of the Club are the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and on the Committee are Lord Frederick Brudenell Bruce, Lord Borthwick, Lord Camoys, Lord de La Warr, Lord Gainsborough, Sir Lepel Griffin, Viscount Kilcoursie, Lord George Loftus, Lord Portarlington, Lord Sondes, and Mr. Schomberg McDonnell. The club house was in its earlier days owned by the Tudors in the sixteenth century as a county seat and hunting domain. The beauty of the grounds is well known. Fashionable cycling clubs are beginning to spring up all over the United Kingdom.

We in England have been very much amused by the extraordinary behaviour of an American "religious" lady, Miss Charlotte Smith, who started some time ago on a crusade against lady cyclists. Amongst other choice specimens of polite Billingsgatisms she asserts that wheel-woman are "pedalling perditionwards"; also that they are "prominent factors in encouraging others to wobble hell-bound with them."

The decision of the National Cylists' Union to put a stop to the "appearance money" system that had become so rampant amongst professionals in England, has met with favour everywhere, except perhaps amongst the ranks of the pros. themselves.

A proof of the immense progress of the cycle trade in England can be found every day in those columns of the newspapers devoted to "situations vacant." Scores of vacancies for mechanics are always announced. The demand for labour is enormous.

Impens, the Belgian rider, who scored so decisively at Olympia, not only shows excellent judgment in a race, but is possessed of speed which fairly places him at the present time as the best rider we have got. He uses a very high gear, and can sprint a long distance.

The first open amateur race of the present season, for which riders of all types of machines were eligible to compete, was held under the auspices of the Southern C.C., at the Crystal Palace track last Saturday, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The winners turned up in a tandem pair, MacLaren and Fraser, with a score of slightly over 127 miles. Dalton and Feltham were second, and G. Bishop third, all being on Dunlops.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the entries for to-day's races :— Mr. Little's Cup Race Start, 2 p. m.

Yachts' names.	Entered by
Hulda (late Kiralyne)	Mr. James P. Chrystal.
Turquoise	Mr. E. S. Luard.
Eileen	Lieut. R.St.J. Gillespie, R.E.
Janetta	Officers R. E.
Melody	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
Kismet	W. P. Symonds.
Mannikin	Capt. W. W. I. Duhan, R.A.
Red Rose	Capt. John Hext, R. N.

Course—From Committee vessel round the southern end of Elephanta, round Barnacle Beacon, round B. W.H.S. buoy N.N.E. of Elephanta round the two red channel buoys N. W. N. W. of Butcher Island respectively and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to port. Starting line between Pilot Schooner's mainmast and Dockyard flagstaff. Finishing line as usual. Each competitor to have the option of going the course as detailed above or the same reversed.

Ships' Boats' Race—Start 3 p. m.

Boat's name	Entered by
H. M. S. Magdala's Cutter No. 2	Mr. G.W. Silvester
Hydaspes' Cutter	Capt. L.de B. Lockyer
R. I. M. Dockyard Cutter	Mr. A. Monk
R. I. M. S. Minto's Cutter	Lieut. C. R. Ford
Respite	Lieut. D. F. Vines
R. I. M.S. Canning's Cutter No.2	Lieut. N.F.J. Wilson
S. S. Mobile's Cutter	Capt. E. J. Bean

Course No. 6—reversed.

Even crowned heads are not above the disadvantages resulting from a confirmed habit. If the Emperor William were not so notoriously fond of sending telegrams, he would not be annoyed by the report that he had wired birthday congratulations to Prince Bismarck : but the loyal Germans naturally conclude that no event of interest can pass without a Potsdamogram. In the same way, when a notorious liar was falsely reported to be dead, he had the greatest difficulty in persuading his friends that he was alive, for they all knew that he never spoke the truth.

The "Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift" publishes a communication from Professor Koch regarding his new tuberculin preparation. After years of investigation the Professor has succeded in producing two preparations of tuberculin, designated as O. and R. The latter of these two decidedly tends to confer immunity against tubercular bacilli. In the case of a tuberculous guinea-pig which was treated with the new tuberculin distinct changes for the better were observed in organs which were diseased when the treatment was first applied. A decided improvement was effected in every case where the patients in the first stage of consumption or suffering from lupus were treated with the new remedy. Although from an ordinary standpoint not a few cases might be described as having been cured. Professor Koch himself regards the use of the word cured as premature until sufficient time shall have elapsed to permit of a definite judgment. It is declared that no distressing secondary symptoms are produced by this remedy. The new preparation is administered in subcutaneous injections, at first in small doses, which are gradually increased. The preparation, which is manufactured at the Hochst Chemical Works, can now be purchased by the public.

THE HON. MR. BIRDWOOD'S JUDICIAL CAREER.

On the 16th instant we published a memoir of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood's distinguished career which to-day comes to a close. We now give to the public interesting reminiscences of Mr. Birdwood's career as Judge in the Presidency and Scinde, and on the Bench of the High Court, communicated by a highly competent observer, who has himself possessed of considerable judicial experience, which enables him to speak on the subject with something of the authority of an expert :—

Mr. Birdwood, as Judge of the Sadar Court in Scinde and Judicial Commissioner, had work of a very varied order before him. He was sole judge in cases of life and death, and he often regretted that he was so. He had unlimited powers of revision in criminal cases and almost unlimited power of superintendence over Civil Courts, and he not seldom regretted that he hadn't a brother judge to consult. He didn't belong to the class of "cock-men" judges, who think it a merit to dispose of even heavy murder cases in a few hours. It took him often days to study a confirmation case, and his study often resulted in the discovery of important facts necessitating a remand ; and the evidence taken on remand not seldom brought to light circumstances establishing either the innocence of the accused, or reducing the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or otherwise mitigating the heinousness of the offence. Mr. Birdwood never ignored the fact that the authors of the Indian Penal Code had not prescribed *death* as the *sole* punishment for murder ; and in cases where grave, but not sudden provocation was proved, he always passed the lesser the sentence of transportation of life allowed by the Code. This practice has been almost uniformly followed by all his successors.

On the Revisional Side, he taught the magistracy under him to administer the *law* and not merely *Executive Orders*, whether they were in accordance with law or not. For instance, an executive order creating an offence was issued by the Commissioner in Sind, under a power delegated to him by the Governor-General-in-Council under the Inland Customs Act of 1875. That Act did not authorize the Governor-General-in-Council to delegate his powers, and Mr. Birdwood held that in the absence of such authority there could be no valid delegation of quasi-legislation powers, and the order in question was held *null* and *void*. Again, magistrates, who were also revenue officers, not unfrequently enforced fiscal enactments with extreme rigor, but Mr. Birdwood almost invariably corrected this mistake, and showed them that even fiscal enactments were subject to such general principles as the maxim *de minimis non curaplex*. The definition of manufacture of salt with which Mr. Birdwood had to deal as judge of the Bombay High Court was not so very wide according to the Inland Customs Act of 1875, and Mr. Birdwood, when judge of the Sadar Court, was often able to quash or reduce sentences passed on very poor people for alleged offences against the salt law. He also declared several curious rules framed under the Municipal Act VI. of 1873 as *ultra vires*.

As the highest Civil Judge in Sind Mr. Birdwood is remembered for several important rulings. One of them settled the question of primogeniture in connection with papers in Scinde, another defined the proprietary rights of private individuals as against municipalities trespassing upon them for less than twelve years. Both the Civil and Criminal judgments of Mr. Birdwood were printed at the Commissioner's press, and form a volume as big as any volume of the annual printed judgments of the Bombay High Court. They have served as a useful guide to the subordinate judiciary for the last twelve years.

During the annual tour, the records of eight or nine Civil Courts and several Criminal Courts used to be examined, and written instructions used to be issued to put an end to the errors and abuses brought to light. By such scrutiny cases of petty oppression in villages, which otherwise would have remained undetected, were not seldom detected during such tours, and promptly remedied even without an application from the illiterate and poverty-stricken sufferer.

On the Bench, Mr. Birdwood was patience itself. He was always courteous, and the bar do not remember a single instance in which he ever lost his temper. It was a pleasure to plead before him, and the juniors specially were very grateful to him. He never failed to correct magisterial vagaries—but he never used harsh language—the severest censure he even pronounced was couched in such words as "the proceedings are not creditable to the magistrate," and such censure from Mr. Birdwood was censure indeed, for it was known how reluctant he was to wound the feelings of any one.

In private life, his modesty, urbanity, and high character won him the esteem and love of all good men, and made him exceedingly popular. Good Mr. Birdwood is often the language used about him by district officers in Sind in not a few cases. He paid the railway fare of petitioners who having heard of his goodness made long journey to induce him to set aside the law of limitation, or do something else equally reasonable according to them and equally impossible according to Mr. Birdwood. When touring, he used to relieve distress by private charity, and commend the bill in rural parts to the friendship of the nearest doctor with letters in his own hands. It gave him unbounded pleasure to make little children happy, and he took the deepest interest in their games and amusements ; and delighted little urchins in villages with presents of pocket-money. At Karachi, he made the Municipal garden "a thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever"; and the local Government was his creation.

Sind owes to Mr. Birdwood several valuable reforms. The pay of the sub-judges was increased at his instance, and the Commissioner in Sind was noticed to promulgate a rule under which pleaders who have passed the higher pleader's examination are eligible for sub-judgship. During the three years of Mr. Birdwood's tenure of office he worked hard to improve the system of judicial administration, to help judges and magistrates in their work ; to check evils and abuses, and to prevent oppression. But though his work as a judge and as an administrator was of considerable importance, his unblemished life left even a deeper impression, and he is remembered in the province as one of the best men England has ever sent to India.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary and Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, at 8-15, from Mahableshwar *via* Poona, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. A few officials and leading citizens were present at the station to receive his Excellency, including General Gatacre ; Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay; Mr. Playford Reynolds; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Major Blomfield ; Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas ; Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur ; Oomer Jamal ; Haji Jakoria Haji Amed Patel ; and Noormahomed Cassum Mitha. Lord Sandhurst was garlanded by Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, and after shaking hands with those present, the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Heaton and Captain Walton, drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency has come down to Bombay to watch the progress of the plague operations. He is in such frequent communication with Mr. J. de Courcy Atkins, the Secretary to Government, in the General Department, in reference to the work of plague suppression that that official has also come down to Bombay, as on the occasion of the last visit of his Excellency to Bombay. Throughout the epidemic the work in the General Department has been very heavy, and both Mr. Atkins and Mr. A. R. King, the Assistant Secretary, have been working at high and continuous pressure for the last six months.

A home paper remarks: "We are not likely to go into Transatlantic ecstasies of indignation over the arrest of a "British subject" by the Spaniards at Malaga for importing arms for the Rifians in Morocco. Our sporting instincts forbid sympathy with a man who, during the close season, sends guns to the Moors."

The other day a pheasant dashed into a train in motion near Hatfield, selecting, as might have been expected from so aristocratic a bird, a first-class carriage. A hawk, close behind, failed to get a seat, although it did not exactly miss the train, for it struck one of the windows with some violence. The report adds that the pheasant probably escaped from Lord Salisbury's preserves. We might more safely say that it escaped from sudden death.

Sympathy with the Greeks has extended to Chicago. In that home of classic culture, two young ladies were discussing the problem of the Near East. Said one to the other, "Does your father take an interest in the Greek crisis ?" and the reply was, "Oh, yes ! He's called our two new puppies Alpha and Omega."

The Postmaster of Geneva, according to a Berlin telegram to a London paper, has issued the following order concerning toothache among the officials under him :—It frequently occurs that employees who do not take proper care of their teeth, fall ill in consequence of decayed teeth and the inflammation caused by them. To have the teeth drawn is the only remedy for this evil. But employees suffer rather than submit to the operation. They cannot work, and cause all sorts of expense on account of substitutes having to be found. This state of things must come to an end. Officials are informed that toothache will for the future not be considered an illness, and those who absent themselves from this cause must bear the expense of their substitutes.

THE RAJPIPLA STATE.

This State which is classified as "first-class" and is included in the Rewa Kantha Agency has recently lost by death its nominal chief, his Highness Maharana Gambhirsinghji. The late chief was born in 1847 and succeeded to the gadi on the abdication of the father in 1860. On attaining his majority he was granted full powers, but his inclinations being towards personal indulgence rather than administrative work, public affairs were allowed to lapse in a condition of great disorder, and the State balances were depleted. Consequently in 1884, after repeated remonstrances, the State was placed under the joint administration of an officer of the British Government and the Raja. This dual contract failed to work well, and three years later an administrator was appointed to have sole charge of Rajpipla. This British administration has gone on ever since and some able members of the Civil Service have held charge from time to time. Not only has the deficit been converted into a surplus, but a railway line has been constructed and is doing much to develope the resources of Rajpipla. The last administration report of the Government of Bombay shows that in 1895-96 the revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 10,36,000, as against eight lakhs and nineteen thousand in the previous year. The expenditure rose from 7½ lakhs to no less than Rs. 12,17,000 but more than one-third of the amount was spent on the Ankleswar Sarsa Railway.

The late chief belonged to a Gohel Rajput family, claiming descent from Salivahana. The family traditions are to the effect that about the year 1470 A. D. Chokarana, son of Raja Saidawat of Ujjain, having quarrelled with his father, left that city and established himself at Pipla, in the hills to the west of Nandod, the present capital of the State. His only daughter married Malcheraj, a Gohel Rajput Chief from an island on the Gulf of Cambay. There were two sons from this marriage, one of whom founded the State of Bhownagar while the other founded Rajpipla. His dynasty has ruled from that time, the end of the fifteenth century (of course with various vicissitudes) down to the present day. In 1821 the succession was disputed and the Maharana Verisalji was placed on the gadi by the Paramount Power. He ruled for nearly 40 years and then abdicated in favour of his only son Gambhirsinghji whose death has now been recorded. He will be succeeded by his son, Charisinghi who is of full age, but in all probability the administrator will remain in the State on special duty for a few months. The State is 1,514 square miles in extent, its population is 114,756, there being 5,101 Mahomedans, and no less than 61,784 Bhils and other aboriginal tribes the rest of the inhabitants being Hindus. The Bhils are in a very backward condition but efforts have not been wanting to improve their manner of life. Two schools for Bhils exist in the State and education is imparted to children whose parents can be induced to send them free of charge.

MILL-HANDS AND MONEY-LENDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the mill-hands of Bombay are to be raised in the social scale they must be delivered once and for all from the clutches of the money-lending community by providing for them means by which they may be put into the position of helping themselves. The main help must come from themselves, and to this end a deduction should be made from each man's woman's, and boy's wages of one anna in the rupee, which should stand to their credit in the Benefit Society's books. It is greatly to the interest of the millowners that their hands should be free from debt, and the fund should therefore be assisted by the mill owner of each mill, say in the proportion of one half by the mill agent of the one pice per lb. commission mills, and one-half by the shareholders, somewhat in the following way. In order to prevent the money-lender from seizing through a decree of the Small Causes Court the amount standing to the credit of each hand, it should be understood that he makes a gift to the Society of the deduction from his wages, that he signs an undertaking to that effect, and that at his death the amount standing to his credit in the Society's books will be paid to his heirs, not as a legal claim, but as a gift. The amount to his credit to bear interest at the rate of one pie per rupee per month, or one anna per rupee per year, equal to about 6 per cent. per annum. Interest to be also credited for the four weeks wages kept in hand. All fines and unclaimed wages shown in the mill books for the past ten years to be at once added to the Society's general fund and all current fines and unclaimed wages thereafter accruing to be also added from time to time. Loans to be granted to borrowers wishing to visit their native country or to send their families there, and also for marriage, birth, and death ceremonies and for other deserving purposes. The loans to be granted by a committee elected annually in part by the hands and in part nominated by the agents. Interest to be charged at the rate of one and a-half pies per rupee per month. The loan to be repaid with interest by weekly stoppages from the pay. In order to secure faithful repayment, and to give absolute security to the society, each demand promissory note to be countersigned by four of the men mill-hands in addition to the borrower. In case of failure to repay the instalments on the stipulated date by the borrower failing to return, or by going to work elsewhere, the debt to be made good from the amount to the credit of his thrift fund, any deficiency to be divided equally among his guarantors and debited to their respective thrift funds and to stoppages from their pay. The books to be provided by the millowners and kept by the mill establishment, without charge, as a part of their regular duty ; the accumulated funds to be kept in the hands of the agents or bankers unless the committee find better security elsewhere. Each society will thus carry on its work without incurring expenditure. If it should be found that fines, unclaimed wages, and interest on loans are not sufficient to pay the yearly interest credited to the total thrift funds (an improbable contingency), the agents and shareholders or owners to make good the deficiency in the proportion above stated, or any other proportion which may be found more suitable. The proper disposal of the funds of the benefit society of each mill to be supervised by a general committee consisting of one member elected annually by each mill committee; this general committee to elect annually a working sub-committee of manageable size, who shall have power to inspect all books and shall have the right to advise the committee of each mill as to the disposal of their funds, and as to other matters that may come under their cognisance. All officers to be honorary. Any reasonable expenses of the general committee to be made good by a small annual rateable contribution from the funds of each mill society. As the hands are accustomed to pay to money-lenders interest on loans at the rate of one anna per rupee per month, equal to 75 per cent. per annum, an interest paid by them on loans to the society of one and a half pies per rupee per month, being one-eighth the amount charged by money-lenders will not only not be felt by them to be a burden, but be hailed as a blessing. The provision also of requiring four sureties to each loan will prevent the facilities given from being abused, as the guarantors will take care that the borrowers are honest hard working people, held in good esteem. This guarantee system will rapidly develope in the borrowers an *esprit de corps*, a determination to fulfil their promise to pay, which is now sadly wanting in their one-sided dealings with the dishonest Marwadi.

If the system here sketched out is faithfully and honestly worked, the Government will be able to pension off three out of five of the judges of the court of small causes, for they will have no work left to do.

I propose to attend next meeting of the Millowners Association as a mill director. I have written those letters for the purpose of eliciting the views of the parties concerned thereon, and I trust that the system of weekly wage will be carried. I also hope that the matter of benefit loan societies will receive careful attention, and that a practical measure will speedily be initiated.

I propose to write in a subsequent letter about the necessity of the mill companies building chawls of the best modern type for the housing of their hands, but this matter can stand over for a little.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter of a Lock Hospital Surgeon in yesterday's issue of your contemporary shows to what length the perversity and bigotry of men lends them and how such people are unamenable to reason. It also well illustrates the truth of the proverb that drowning man catch at straws. The writer of the letter in question has through overzeal for a rotten cause brought both Christianity and the Medical Profession into contempt and ridicule by saying that Lock Hospitals are agreeable to the spirit of Christianity. No doubt medical aid in any form for the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind is extolled, nay enjoined in every religion, whether theoretical or practical. But I have learnt—and to be sure most of your readers must have done the same—for the first time in my life that curing women of a particular disease and making them again fit for the market is just forms part of the duties of a medical man and one who styles himself a Christian.

The Lock Hospital Surgeon accounts for the increase of disease in the Army by laying the blame upon the crossness of the cantonment magistrate. But his argument cannot on account of its evident absurdity and illogical conclusion be applicable to *all stations* where the notorious C. D. Acts were in force, the returns from which have the same tale to tell, namely, increase of disease. Leaving aside India let us see what the facts are in the case of foreign countries. At Gibraltar and Malta which were highly "protected" stations the admissions respectively rose from 63 and 23 per thousand in 1881 to 134 and 62 per thousand in 1883. In the British Army at home this form of malady rose from 33 cases per thousand men in 1878 to 78 cases per thousand men in 1882 when the Acts were in full operation. Was the obnoxious cantonment magistrate in the way of the Lock Hospital Surgeon at these places ? The friends of legalized vice having failed to make out a strong case for their pet theories either on sentimental or practical grounds have taken to the last means left to them, namely abusing your opponent's attorney. But these tactics, they must know, will be of little avail against hard facts which have stood the best of time and trial.—Yours, &c.,

April 23. D. D. GILDER.

Professor Dussaud of the University of Geneva, has invented an apparatus to enable the deaf to hear. The microphonograph which he has just issued to the world magnifies the human voice in the same way as a lens magnifies a picture. It is simply, says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, a telephone connected electrically with a phonograph, but a far more sensitive phonograph than Edison's ordinary model. There is, of course, an electric battery, sulphate of mercury being used, and from one cell to sixty cells according to the degree of deafness of the person. Of course, the apparatus is useless in case of absolute deafness, but fortunately such an infirmity is far rarer than is suspected. Ninety-five per cent. of so-called stone-deaf persons can be made to hear and understand by means of Professor Dussaud's invention. Professor Dussaud is preparing for the 1900 Exhibition an apparatus which will enable 10,000 people who may be all deaf to follow a lecture.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	1	25
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	1	2	
	Dongri	0	2	
C	Market	0	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	2	2	
	Fanaswadi	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Khumbarwada	3	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	2	1	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	20
	Tadwadi	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	3	2	
	Tardeo	3	1	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	2	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	7	0	3
	Worli	3	0	
	Water Division	0	1	1
	Non-Resident. & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		3	20
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu Fever		1	
	Sion Road		1	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		3	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Lohana		0	
	Dossa Osval		0	
	Parel		2	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Sarang		1	
	Nizampura		0	
	Bhatia		2	
	Port Trust		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Worli Plague		2	
	Parsee		0	
	Reay Road		0	
	Total	35	40	99
	Total to date	11,774	10,084	

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY REPORT TO GOVERNMENT.

The following is the summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of Government for the week ending 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst. :—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.	
No. of houses visited	1,014
" condemned	92
" requiring alteration	61
" referred for opinion to Engineer's Department	23
HOUSES INSPECTED IN REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.	
No. of houses visited	710
" where water-connections were cut off	34
" where water-taps repaired	3
MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.	
No. of houses disinfected and flushed	274
" lime-washed	259
" where roofs opened	297
" where floors were dug up	178
" vacated	101
" destroyed by fire	20
" where disinfectants were distributed	2,047
DRAINS.	
Length cleansed	13,418 ft.
GULLIES.	
No. of gullies flushed	2,332
HOSPITALS.	
No. of patients	845
" deaths	132
" recoveries	121
" patients under treatment	391
WARD RETURNS.	
Attacks	274
Deaths	101
TOTAL MORTALITY.	
Week under report	772
Previous week	951

REMARKS.

The total mortality during the week was 772 against 950, 985, 1101, 1139, 1213, 1287, 1397, 1605, and 1754 in the eight preceeding weeks, respectively. There continues to be a large influx of population which taxes very much the powers of the inspecting staff organized under the able management of Surgeon-Major Street for land traffic and of that much more complicated staff Surgeon-Major McCartie, the Health Officer of the Port, who supervises the inspection of in-coming passengers by sea. Search parties continue refind concealed cases and remove them to hospitals, in which during the week 645, including those remaining last week, were treated.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Plague Committee, who were accompanied by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, assembled yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, at the Musjid Bunder Bridge, where six parties were organized for the purpose of making a house-to-house visitation in the neighbouring localities. The Committee have now dispensed with the attendance of the military, as the Mahomedans have become reconciled to the mode of examination made by the members of the Committee, who employ only a small party of police to keep off the crowds. Dr. Dimmock took charge of the party working north up to Chinch Bunder, where the medical staff employed by the Committee was present, and among them were Doctors Sorab Cowasjee, Coutinho, Pettigrew, Kapadia, Duntes, and Contractor ; the lady doctors present being Mrs. Slater, Miss Benson, Miss Brennan, Mrs. Murzban, Mrs. Collis, Miss Turkhud, &c. Almost all the houses in Kazi Syed Street and Dongree Street were examined, and it was found that in the latter street a patient, who had been treated at one of the private hospitals in the locality, was discharged as cured, though Dr. Dimmock found him to be still suffering from the plague. The party then proceeded to Koli Wadi, where three *pucca* plague cases and one suspicious case were found.

Yesterday afternoon General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, and Dr. Weir proceeded to the Victoria Bunder, where they inspected several houses that had been condemned, and suggested certain alterations to be made in some of these buildings.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE INSPECTION TO-MORROW.

The Committee will make its usual tour of inspection of the plague hospitals in town and the out-lying districts to-morrow, and it is probable that his Excellency the Governor and Sir Charles Ollivant, who is expected to-morrow, will accompany General Gatacre and the Municipal Commissioner.

INSPECTION BY JUSTICES AT OLD NAGPADA TREATENED ASSAULT.

The people of Nagpada still continue to give trouble to Justices who go there on inspection duty. On Wednesday two medical students and a Municipal Inspector, and Mr. Vandekar, went to inspect the houses at old Nagpada, which was so recently a scene of disturbance. They were examining the Hindu houses. One case of plague was found, and the patient was removed to the hospital. After finishing the inspection of the Hindu houses they directed their attention to searching the Mahomedan houses ; but some of the followers of Islam resented the step, and threatened to assault the medical students, who happened to be Parsees. Mr. Vandekar reasoned with them, and *impressed upon their minds the necessity of such examination for the good of the residents in the locality*. The Mahomedans being thus pacified allowed the inspection to be carried on and it terminated without any further hitch.

RECOVERY OF A KHOJA LAD.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Akbar Ali, the youngest son of Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, of Messrs. Nensi Khairaj and Co., who was suffering from plague, has recovered under the treatment of Dr. Yersin. The case was at first considered to be hopeless but Dr. Yersin's serum was administered to him and the lad has now thoroughly recovered.

A SEARCH IN DHARAVI ; SIX CASES DISCOVERED.

Yesterday Prof. O. V. Muller, Dr. Dadiburjor, Superintendent Hack and Mr. Marshall (a Parsee J. P.), and Nurse Gray assembled at the Sion railway station at 7-30 a.m. and proceeded to search the village of Dharavi where the plague is still virulent and the people very unwilling to go to hospital. Last week when a search was attempted the people proved very truculent and offered considerable opposition so this time an ample force was taken viz eight police sepoys and fourteen Native soldiers in mufti. A complete and as it proved effective cordon was placed right round the village, each soldier being just within hail of the next. No one was allowed to leave the village while the operations listed. Altogether five cases were discovered and sent to the Dharavi private hospital. In addition the dead body of a woman, who had just died of the plague, was found, affording another ghastly example of the prevailing desire to conceal attacks or deaths from plague in order to avoid the necessary disinfection of the premises and destruction of clothing, bedding etc. The woman had been removed into the open under the shade of a tree and propped up against the trunk was apparently sitting chatting with a number of other women her saree being over her face. On enquiring into the health of the whole group Professors Muller discovered that one of them was dead. The woman was found to have been the last occupant of a neighbouring hut which had already claimed two victims. The hut was therefore condemned and burnt, all the rubbish of the neighbourhood being thrown into the flames.

In another place one room of a chawl could not be opened as a huge pad lock would not yield to any of the keys brought by the party. The neighbours asserted that the occupant had gone to his country long ago. Dr. Dadiburjor, however, overheard a whisper in the crowd, and ordered the door to be broken open with the result that a man very ill from plague was discovered within. It seems a pity that such wilful concealment of plague cases cannot be promptly and severely punished. All the inhabitants of the chawl proved in the end to have known all about the case.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,151, and land 1,864, making a total of 5,015 persons. Departures by sea 1,083, and land 1,804, making a total of 2,887 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 2,128 persons.

THE HON. MR. BIRDWOOD AT ADAMJEE PEERBHOY HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood paid a visit to Adamjee Peerbhoy Fever Hospital on Thursday last. As Mr. Birdwood is leaving India to-day this was almost his last public visit in the city of Bombay. General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, and other members of the staff of the Plague Committee also accompanied the visitor. They were received at the entrance by Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy, who has recently returned from England, and took them over the building. Several female, male, and segregation wards in the charge of Drs. Mrs. Beale, Ebrahim, and Hakims Mahomed Dayam and Misri were inspected. The lady doctor, Mrs Beale, then explained how liberally the patients were treated in the hospital. Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy then presented floral bouquets to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, General Gatacre, and other members. Mr. Birdwood expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, and in the entry which he made in the visitors' book, the following passage occurs:—

"I visited the hospital this morning with General Gatacre, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Dimmock, Captain Cautty, Dr. Weir, and Mr. Coughman and was greatly pleased with the arrangements made for the patients. Everything was in good order, and no want was left unsupplied. The patients themselves were evidently grateful for the care taken of them; and this was specially apparent in the convalescent ward from the manner in which they greeted the visitors. Mr. Adamji has earned the gratitude, not only of his co-religionists by the help he has rendered to the Plague Committee, but that of everyone who wishes to see this plague speedily stamped out and effective relief afforded to sufferers."

THE HINDU HOSPITAL.

On Thursday, the 22nd instant, General Gatacre and other members of the Plague Committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, paid a visit to the Hindu Hospital. They were received by Messrs. Tribhuwandas Mungaldas and Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, members, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Narayan Trimbhak Vaidya, honorary secretaries of the managing committee. Dr. Bhalchandra presented his colleague, and Drs. Kher and Desai, the medical officers, to the visitors. The visitors were conducted through the wards, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the arrangements and treatment and nursing of patients. The following statement as to the work of the hospital was laid before the visitors:—Opened 28th January, 1897, number of wards 4, accommodating 40 patients. Up to 25th March, patients admitted 180, discharged cured 30, under treatment 35, of whom convalescent 16. Patients died within 12 hours of admission 27, within 24 hours 26, and after 24 hours 62. Percentage of recoveries 51·2 and 36·1. Percentage of mortality 63·9, average daily admissions 4, and average daily number in hospital 25. From 25th March to 21st April, patients admitted 131, discharged cured 30, under treatment 31, of whom convalescent 18. Patients died within 12 hours of admission 26, within 24 hours 34, and after 24 hours 39. Percentage of recoveries 35·2 and 21·4. Percentage of mortality [illegible], average daily admissions 4, and average daily number in hospital 28. From Thursday, 15th, to 21st instant, 26 patients have been admitted, 4 died within 12 hours after admission, 12 died within 24 hours after admission, 9 discharged cured, 5 convalescent, and 31 under treatment.

From 7 a.m. 21st April to 7 a.m. 22nd April there were four admissions, one death, and one discharged cured, leaving thirty-one under treatment.

From 7 a.m. 22nd April to 7 a.m. 23rd April there was one admission, two deaths, and one discharged cured, leaving twenty-nine under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital shows:—Admitted 3; remaining under treatment 21—nineteen being males, and two female.

THE PLAGUE AND POST OFFICE.

In pursuance of the Government of India's Notification in the Home Department (Sanitary) No. 1,033, dated the 22nd March 1897, it is notified that until further notice the sending by post of parcels or packets containing used apparel, bedding, rags, waste papers or used gunny bags is prohibited. The window clerks at post offices have, as a temporary measure, been directed to ascertain from the senders of parcels what the contents are before the parcels are accepted. Parcels and packets with coverings of dirty cloth or paper are liable to be rejected, and if found posted in the letter boxes may be intercepted and consigned to the Dead Letter Office for return to the senders.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Thursday, show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sadashiv	1	0
Shanwar	1	0
Budhwar	2	0
Bhowani	4	0
Rawiwar	1	0
Ganj	1	0
Kasba	2	0
Ganesh	1	0
Munzalwar	0	0
Nana	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Bamburda	0	0
Near Parbatthi	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Sukerwar	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Rasta	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Previous attacks	0	8
Total	13	8
Total up to date	1,922	1,385

Total mortality from all causes 9.—*Herald.*

SIND.

On Monday there were 11 new cases and 15 deaths from plague at Sukkur.

KARACHI, 20th April.

A search party to-day searched through the Ramaswamy lines and Gharrikatta, finding two suspected cases. The sanitary inspectors found two cases in the soldiers' bazaar and four in the Runchore lines. Private Edwards, Wiltshire Regiment, employed on plague duty, died of enteric fever in the Station Hospital yesterday.

The new plague cases on the 19th instant numbered 28 and the deaths 18; the totals to date are 3,747 cases and 3,035 deaths. Fourteen quarters are in the returns. The returns of the plague hospitals up to midnight of the 19th instant show 110 patients remaining, 31 convalescent, 4 cured, 9 deaths and 21 admissions. Twenty-five patients were discharged from the Civil Plague Hospital this morning; they were photographed by Mr. Coghlan in their new clothing, the gift of the Plague Relief Fund. A Parsi gentleman was admitted into the Civil Plague Hospital yesterday at his own request in preference to the Parsi Hospital.

BARODA AND ITS PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

A correspondent, who has returned from Gujarat, writes the following particulars of the scare which Baroda has nearly passed through in regard to the plague. According to medical opinion of the place he says about half-a-dozen fatal cases of bubonic fever occurred in the Wady Zillah. The belief of the people, however, is that they were cases of aggravated fever, dysentery and sunstroke. Baroda has, it seems, just passed through an unusual convulsion of feeling since the Municipal authorities, acting under Huzur orders, have adopted measures of segregation against those suspected of having died of bubonic fever. A Maratha girl who died in the plague shed was said to have been attacked with plague fever. A Maratha boy, who was sought to be removed from one of the suburbs of the Wady Zillah, was allowed to remain since a large and angry mob had collected with a determination to prevent his removal. It is said that the Municipal Commissioner personally directed the removal under medical advice; but a very practical evidence of the excited state of feelings of the Barodites in general having been disclosed, and to prevent the apprehended riot, the patient was allowed to remain where he was. He subsequently died. Neither here, nor in Wady, where the Municipality has fully carried out sweeping measures of cleanliness, disinfection and fumigation, has a single fresh case been occurred. With one consensus of opinion among the Huzur and the Municipal authorities it has been decided that bubonic patients and the healthy affected should be removed to better houses in the wards in which they reside; and this only in case in which the house occupied is found susceptible of increasing the bubonic poison. Again, under the orders of the Minister, no case can be finally pronounced bubonic unless the medical and municipal authorities are agreed as to its being so. Where opinions differed the last authority for final decision would be the Chief Medical Officer or his Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. For the last two months especially Nawab Bahadur Srinivas Vasi Row, guided by the repeated solicitude and suggestions of the Maharaja, has devised numerous measures of sanitation and control, and has energetically kept the different communities in complete accord with him, which have really helped to keep the city free of the bubonic poison. The city is now divided into 22 wards, and each ward has been provided with a Committee of six persons to assist the Municipal Commissioner in his task of keeping the city cleaner than hitherto and to be in touch with the course of the so-called plague. The 22 committees are to report by house-to-house visitation any bubonic case occurring and compel cleaning and lime-washing of filthy houses and streets. Large meetings of the municipal establishments and the whole host of the menials are coached in their work by the Executive by explaining them their duties in detail for hours together. H. E. the Diwan presided over a meeting of the Ward Committees explaining to them how they could help the Government and how far could the Government go in complying with their praiseworthy demands for superior sanitation. Mr. Abbas Aly Tyebji, a high court judge, was the powerful exponent of the 130 members who inspect the city and suburbs with a view to improve their sanitation. The Minister told them they should not be cooled down if everything that they desire is not done, for both financial and practical difficulties are great in the way of immediately achieving many large results. The Minister spoke of the great keenness with which his Highness Sir Siyaji Rao Geakwar, the beloved Ruler of Baroda, watched the operations of his servants and of the committees which he has called into existence. The Diwan Bahadur made a most important declaration in the municipal hall on the part of the State, that the crying evil of of the public latrine and cess pool system may be shortly removed by vesting the Municipality with the powers of organising the halalcore service and recouping the fresh half a lakh of expenditure, or less, by a carefully devised system of fees levied for the service. The views of the committees were invited and other exponents of their views, such as Messrs. Gowindrao and Gokhle, the respected pleaders of the High Court, fully advocated the adoption of that vital measure which the local Municipality has urged from time to time. The Diwan explained his views on the city sanitation for over one hour. The city, whether the Moslem or the Hindu portion of it, is now entirely free of the unpleasant excitement that was noticeable last week as they were all prepared to resist to the utmost the removal of the patients to the plague shed or the healthy to the segregation sheds the former of which now exist only in name. All the higher authorities have united with the municipal council that no occasion exists for the adoption of any drastic measures and that no extraordinary measures should be pursued which would give pretext to intriguers, fomentists and the various busy-bodies and sedition-mongers in the the city, of which Baroda is now getting as many as there were once in the capital of the Deccan, to keep up the agitation. Those who had been segregated during the last week were provided with comfortable houses and entertained at State expense. The Wady cases, as diagnised by the State medical authorities, could not out give an accurate clue to the assumption if the bubonic poison has really appeared in the city. The popular opinion is the city is yet free of the scourge, though the cases of illness may have been of very short duration and though all communities have heartily taken up the policy formulated by his Highness through his very capable Minister of protecting themselves by voluntary measures bearing no trace of the middle ages. Owing to the apprehensions raised by the scare, every case of death is brought into prominence, which otherwise would have passed into oblivion. The figures of mortality do not, it is said, point to any noteable increase than the normal figures. His Highness' Government is likely to adopt the more reliable measure of ascertaining deaths on the cremation and burial grounds, since it is strongly suspected that all the communities of Baroda are remarkably united in concealing cases of illness and death. The Commissioner has strongly recommended that this popular, but excusable tendency may be counteracted by the information which he hopes to obtain from the last resting places. The places of unusual mortality and of suspicious mortality and its intensity can thus be well traced. An invaluable register of minute details is already prepared relating to the private latrines, cesspools and drains and the multitudinous state of things and the private maintenance charges in their relation. It is possible that a host of efficient Sanitary Superintendents who have actually worked out with success the house-to-house conservancy measure in different parts of India may shortly invade the doors of the Municipality for appointment. It will require the utmost tact and exertions of this body before the measure works successfully in an extremely conservative place like Baroda, but once it is in fair working order endless sanitary blessings must necessarily follow, the people being relieved of a daily pest, which neither they nor the Municipality could extinguish in the absence of the expert organisation needed. Baroda City has now the good fortune of a direct guidance from the Maharaja and the Resident, both the state and Residential authorities acting with a perfect concord and solicitude that the plague does not get a foot-hold in Baroda. The presence of Colonel Martelli is hardly perceptible, though the influence which he commands on account of his unique experience, tact and that capable tolerance which gives the finish to an able political, can hardly be gainsaid. Both Sir Sayaji Rao and Col. Martelli and family so well brush up with the hot weather, which is to-day of exceptional severity at Baroda. Its streets are now familiar with the figures of all men of some importance in the place, the head of the Public Works Department, Mr. J. B. Chico, putting in his quota as well in attending to the sanitation of the city. The extra expenses could scarcely have gone over Rs. 30,000, but the discussions and controversies and assemblages are proportionately as great as at Bombay. It may be that it is merely an imaginary wave of the [illegible] which passes over this city well kept under enormous difficulties; but even this wave has shaken the immense oceanic sluggishness of the mass so much so that both Hindus and Mahomedans resolved among themselves to put out against the State on any attempt being made towards forcible or distasteful removals—the Mahomedans kept a *nagara* (native drum) to give a general alarm and a sign for combined opposition. But moderation, open measures of conciliation and adopted quiet in time, have scorched the riotous spirit in the bud.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the inoculations, and Dr. Kalapesi inoculated 202 persons, of whom three had been inoculated in March last. Though hundreds of persons most anxious to be inoculated have been awaiting their turn from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. since the last five days, Dr. Kalapesi is not able to inoculate a larger number than on an average 200 per day because he has carefully to examine every person offering to be inoculated to find out whether he is already attacked by the plague or is otherwise fit for inoculation, for there is no corner in Lower Damaun which has not contributed its share to the long list of victims to plague. At the same time Dr. Kalapesi though endowed with a powerful intellect and a genial and obliging disposition is a little man both in stature and constitution and would not be able to bear a greater strain on his energy than he does by remaining on his legs inoculating for eight hours every day. While examining persons preparatory to inoculation he came across an individual who had on the various parts of his body as many as 26 fatty tumours of different sizes. This afforded him a delightful subject for study and he took some time to exhaust his enquiries relating to them before he inoculated the individual. Four old women presented themselves for inoculation, and on the doctor's refusing to inoculate them on the ground of being old and feeble, they begged hard saying they wished to be inoculated not because they were afraid to die of plague, but they wished to avoid the indignity of being dragged to the plague hospital.

BLOCKADE OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to ask you or any of your readers well read in history and international law: Whether it is lawful, without a *casus belli* being previously established, for a nation to blockade, cut off all supplies and reduce to starvation people inhabiting the dominions of another. Even in times of war (and much more so in peace) should a nation determine upon a blockade of the dominions of another, is it not customary first to give timely and sufficient notice of its intention to the other? When the Surat authorities determined upon the blockade of Damaun how many days before the blockade commenced was intimation of same placed in the hands of the Governor of Damaun? There are many clerks, artisans, etc., British subjects, who were enjoying a well earned holiday with their relatives here, or here on business, upon whom the news of the blockade came as a surprise. They now find themselves fully entrapped and unable to return to their homes and daily avocations—which means not only immediate loss, but may result in the loss of their appointments through no fault of theirs. Ought no consideration be extended to these people?—Yours, &c.,

A. LAW STUDENT.

Damaun, April 17.

THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 20th April.

The Railway Mail Service clerk who was taken out from a train at Lodhran with symptoms of plague, has since died.

Six hundred persons have been sent to Landis from Jaribabad, who were rendered homeless in consequence of the plague.

Four cases occurred at Rohri yesterday. The booking of passengers from Sukkur to Rohri, Sanghi and dagarji was resumed to-day by mail train only.

INSPECTION OF FEMALES AT KHANA.

The following note is addressed by Mr. Risley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Complaints have reached the Lieutenant-Governor from various sources that in carrying out the Provisions of Plague Notification No. 2, dated the 10th February 1897, prescribing certain regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway, a sufficiently liberal interpretation is not placed on regulation 7, which requires that in conducting the medical inspection of females the medical officer shall, as far as possible, have regard to the customs of the country. It is also alleged that the huts provided for persons detained under observation afford inadequate protection from the hot-weather sun.

The Lieutenant-Governor has carefully considered the whole question in consultation with the Medical Board, and has decided that the inspection, and, if necessary, the medical examination, of female passengers whether European or Native travelling in carriages of whatever class which are constructed on the saloon model and afford ample space shall be conducted in the carriage. If the compartment is overcrowded with passengers or encumbered with much baggage, it will be in the discretion of the lady doctor to order some or all of the passengers to vacate the compartment and stand within a *kanat* enclosure on the platform. Females travelling in ordinary intermediate or 3rd class compartments must get out on the platform and undergo inspection within a screen of *kanats*, which should be invariably used.

In any case only inspection should, as at present, take place on the platform. Whenever examination, as distinguished from mere inspection, is required for female passengers of whatever class, it must be conducted in the carriage, and in all cases with closed doors. The lady doctor should have a sufficient supply of clinical thermometers to enable her to take the temperature of several females at once, if necessary, in order to ensure the completeness of her examination in the carriages. As the number of females is relatively very small, and the lady doctor has usually finished her examination long before that of male passengers, there is no reason to suppose that the efficiency of the examination will be in any way affected. In so far as it is based on observations of temperature it will in fact be more rather than less thorough.

I am to add that the huts in the observation camp at Khana, which at present are roofed with mats and a single layer of tiles, should now be roofed with thick thatch laid on the top of the tiles. An attempt should also be made to protect the side walls as far as possible from the evening sun.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Passengers holding periodical season tickets or free residental passes and travelling by local trains are detained and medically examined at Coorla in contravention to the 3rd para. of the notification, dated 15th instant, issued by the Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. The notification is as follows:—"All passengers by all local trains except those holding periodical season tickets or free residential passes will be medically examined at Coorla."—Yours, &c.,

April 22. AN HONEST INQUIRER.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

A SOUTH AFRICAN Contributor writes to a home paper. It can hardly be said that the South African situation improves from day to day. The attitude assumed by Mr Chamberlain in his cross-examination of Mr. Schreiner is all the more significant by reason of the fact—and I do not speak without authority—that Mr. Chamberlain practically controls the majority of the Committee, who are quite ready to adopt any view which he may favour. Mr. Chamberlain's evident and undisguised sympathy with the Rhodesian faction, and his evident and undisguised hostility to President Kruger, may, I think, be regarded as largely accountable for the fact that no sooner is one cause of complaint against the Transval Government disposed of than another is trust forward. The anti-Transvaal faction were evidently prepared to make a great deal of capital out of the controversy between the Volksraad and the judges. Thanks to the intervention of the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony—Sir J. H. de Williers,—who is trusted on both sides this difficulty was satisfactorily removed. No sooner is it out of the way than we are face to face with fresh complaints. For example, at the meeting of the Rand Mines Company a few days ago Mr. F. [illegible] declared that it was the natural policy of the Transvaal Government to oppress the mining industry. All these things—the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, the burning desire to find fault with the Transvaal Government, the invention of fresh causes of complaint—must be regarded as working together towards some purposed end, and one of the results may very well be to drown all attempts at criticism of Mr. Rhodes and his allies in England with the noise of an actual conflict. In connection with this possibility, the hints that come from Berlin are not without their value. Is it possible that the willingness shown by Great Britain to follow the German lead in respect of the Cretan question is the price paid by this country to secure the non-intervention of Germany in Transvaal matters? In view of such a possibility, and, indeed, in view of the South African situation, quite apart from the possible influence of Berlin, it is highly satisfactory that the views of the Dutch party in the Cape Colony have been so strongly asserted. It is this party that holds the power of exercising a constitutional check upon any ill-considered Imperial policy. If this party had been left to follow its original instincts in 1891 the Afrikander "trek" into Mashonaland would have been an accomplished fact, and the Chartered Company would have fallen to pieces. Mr. Rhodes, however, in 1891 cleverly managed to divide the Afrikander Bund, and the division continued until the Jameson raid showed the Rhodesian section of the Bund how completely it had been deceived. If the Bund party pulls together—and there seems every likelihood of its doing so—any rupture between Great Britain and the Transvaal, unless it occurred on grounds which at the present moment are quite unanticipated, would produce an antagonism of the most serious and embarrassing kind between this country and the bulk of the European population of the Cape Colony. As for the Dutch population of Natal, their sympathies are well known to be entirely with their blood-relations in the Transvaal and Free State.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the questions that he pressed on Mr. Schreiner last Tuesday, is credited with having scored a point by extorting from Mr. Schreiner the admission that the Transvaal Government would be guilty of a breach of the London Convention if it paid over to the Netherlands Railway Company the Customs collected on the Transval Portuguese border. It seems singular, to say the least, that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. Schreiner seems to have been aware of what has long been a matter of common knowledge in South Africa. The insinuation, of course, is that the Transvaal Government has been unduly favouring the Delagoa Bay route. There are two facts which, if fairly considered, effectually dispose of any such contention. In the first place, the Netherlands Railway Company, under its concession, pays 85 per cent. of its profits over to the Transvaal Government, the amount thus paid for 1895 being very considerably in excess of the amount due from the Government to the Railway Company in respect of Customs. Hence the apparent preference becomes a mere matter of book-keeping, by which no public interest in any way suffers. In the next place, the Netherlands Railway Company, at the instance of the Transvaal Government, has practically abandoned the advantage that it possesses in having the shortest route from Johannesburg to the sea. From Delagoa Bay to Johannesburg is 395 miles, against 482 from Durban (the port of Natal), and about 670 from East London, the nearest Cape Colony port. It will be apparent that if the Netherlands Railway Company resolved to work its lines at a uniform rate per mile, not only would Johannesburg be very much benefited, but the Cape Colony would lose nearly the whole of the Johannesburg trade, for, with the much greater mileage over its lines, the Cape Colony could not afford to work its traffic at a rate which could compete with the Delagoa Bay or Natal routes. Conforming its policy, however, to the views of the Transvaal Government, the Netherlands Railway Company has declined to take full advantage of this, and has fixed its rates so as to allow the Cape lines a faire chance of competing. There is, I believe, some prospect of this fact being made clear to the Committee. But whether a desire on the part of the Company to act fairly will not be twisted in to a fresh ground of complaint against the Transvaal—this is a matter upon which it would be difficult to venture an opinion.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola and 14 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi, and the minimum in large excess at Hoshangabad and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Nagpur, and the lowest 66 at Lahore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Mangalore and Masulipatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Raipur, Malegaon, Calicut and Colombo, and a few drops at Trichinopoly. The weather is slightly unsettled in the Punjab and will remain more or less cloudy. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Friday: The Depression noticed over Sind and Western Rajputana yesterday has spread northward into the Punjab, hence the pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, while a recovery set in over Baluchistan. The barometer has also fallen briskly over the Gangetic plain and low-pressure area has been formed in Behar. Winds are northerly in the Punjab, south-westerly in Bengal and variable elsewhere. The force is very strong in Marree and is freshening over a lare part of the country. The mean temperature has increased everywhere, the heat is greater than usual over the peninsula, the Central provinces, Burma and Assam, but elsewhere the weather is abnormally cool and the highest maximum is a hundred and eight degrees at Akola and Nagpur. Showers have been received in Beluchistan North-West Himalaya, North Punjab, the Assam Vally and the South of the peninsula. At Cherat and Sibsagar the rainfall amounts to about one inch, Peshawar to three-quarters of an inch and at Calicut to over half an inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·864
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·5
Dew Point		75·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		73·5
General Directions of wind*		NW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	190

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Hongkong-Macao restored.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on the 29th inst.
Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERSBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A NEW woman in Chicago has learned to hypnotise her baby, and now whenever she wants to attend a public meeting she only needs to make a few passes and the baby puts on a fixed stare, and remains impassive till her return.

The career of Sarah Bernhardt should give great encouragement to unsuccessful aspirants. On making her first appearance, when about seventeen, at the Comedie Francaise, she failed so completely as to induce her to abandon the stage. In a short time ambition again asserted itself, and in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" a great success was won.

Women are supposed to be very careless with their purses and such like belongings, but we doubt if there are any so absent-minded as a lady, who, being at a sale the other day, and having completed a purchase, replaced her purse, not in her own pocket, but in that of a gentleman in close proximity to her, wearing a long dust coat. Imagine that individual's surprise to find a strange purse containing some twenty pounds odd in his pocket. He immediately instituted inquiries, resulting in the rightful owner being found, who was profuse in her thanks.

Men are notorious losers of umbrellas, whether these latter be carelessly left by them or stolen from them. But this is by no means the case with women, who very seldom indeed lose an umbrella. An inspector of detective police once said to the writer—"Amongst professional umbrella thieves—men who will snatch up a 'mush,' as they call it, whenever and wherever they can—it is well known that going for the umbrella of a woman is too dangerous a game. They do not put valuable umbrellas down and then forget all about them, as men do. We seldom have to offer rewards for valuable umbrellas lost by women."

IT is an old adage that "when love cometh in at the door, good sense flies out at the window," and (remarks a man who has evidently got over a few bad attacks) there is infinitely more truth than poetry in all saws of this sort. For if there is on the face of wide creation a creature apparently bereft of all sense and reason, it is the individual who is deeply in love. There is not enough common-sense left in the average brain under such circumstances to come in when it rains, unless the beloved one has by chance sought shelter under the roof beforehand. There is a good deal of sentimental twaddle indulged in anent this subject of marrying for love. To do this is all very well, provided there is some reason behind it; but to marry simply and only for love is a performance that might, without any stretch of imagination, be characterised as idiotic. Poets, novelists, and the troubadours of old have said and sung the charms of the tender passion; but philosophers and sages long ago made up their minds that good, healthy reason lasts longer, and pays larger dividends, than the most extravagant gush that ever deluged the souls of the happy young things who live only in the light of each other's eyes. But the lucky pair are they who unite reason and love, the harmlessness of the dove with the wisdom of the serpent.

A lady writer is of the opinion that the girl of to-day has far more chance of meeting with the man who can make her happy than the girl of fifty years ago. As a proof that this is so, she says that marriage between cousins is by no means so common as it was formerly. At one time a considerable proportion of marriages were those between cousins, whereas now it is but rarely that one hears of a case. Why is this? Because in these days girls meet more men, and are allowed to be friendly with those other than cousins. So that not only do girls have more chance, of marrying now than formerly, but they lead altogether a broader, and therefore happier, life.

Every young man should remember that the more gentlemanly and courteous he is in his behaviour towards women, the more he will win their liking and respect; that a well-dressed, prosperous appearance helps a man on in business in the same degree as slovenly, careless habits hinder him; that a certain amount of amusement is necessary for every man, if not carried to excess; that his mother or sisters never cease to be interested in his successes or failures, and that whatever wrong he may do will recoil on their heads, hurting them almost more than himself.

Banking is the latest profession into which woman has forced an entrance. A lady in California has been appointed cashier in a bank of which her husband is principal owner. After marrying, this lady's business instincts which had been struggling for recognition for quite a period, began to assert themselves, and presently she became the secretary of her husband, and soon came to be his principal business assistant. The charms of business grew upon her, and her knowledge received great additions. From an embryo woman of business she became fully fledged and an adept in the mysteries of the various transaction which her husband, as a financier, engaged in. She is as attentive to her home as she is to business.

The season in Paris begins much earlier than the season in London, and, by way of compensation, also ends earlier. By the date of the vernal Equinox, despite the fact of its being still Careme, the ball has been fairly set rolling, and will continue to be kicked on its course by the feet of princess, "demi-mondaine," and "petite bourgeoise" alike, until well into June, when the usual exodus to the various "plages" and mountains will take place. Already the Boulevards present an exhibition of new spring millinery, and, however much seriously-minded people may scoff at a world governed by millinery, it has got to be taken into account as a real fact; after all, it is probably quite as good and useful to humanity as a world governed by parliaments. It is really for more important to the individual. A man, and especially a woman, must wear clothes, but he or she need not pass laws.

A walk down the Rue de la Paix, or the Champs Elysees, and a careless observation of the best-dressed women in their smart equipages—horses, carriages, and coachmen are looking brand new—reveal the patent fact that Paris this year means to set the fashion in the direction of simplicity, as far as the dress is concerned. On the other hand, the hats have become more terrible than ever, and at Auteuil the other day there were smothered complaints from the men as to the view of the races being completely blocked by the ladies' hats. The directors of the theatre can deal with these monstrosities of the milliner, but I do not see how the directors of the racecourse can successfully interfere. It is impossible to make it a rule for ladies to take off their hats during a race—impossible for two reasons: first, that such a rule would be unjust; and, secondly, that it would not be obeyed. The only thing is for men to suffer with equanimity until fashion makes a volte-face, and ordains that small hats are "chic," probably a hat about the size of a butterfly.

A few days ago a sumptuous dinner party took place at the charming residence of Count and Countess d'Haussonville. Among the guests were the Comte and Comtesse de Guerne, M. and Mdme. Standish, the Comte and Comtesse J. de Ganay, the Vicomte de Vogue, and several others. Most of the toilettes were exceedingly smart. The hostess wore a beautiful gown of vieu-rose brocade slashed with bands of handsome guipure lace on velvet. Mdme. Standish was in buttercup-coloured velvet, the dress being made "en princesse," with innumerable little frills and ruches of yellow "mousseline de soie." Another lovely dress was worn by the Comtesse de Ganay. The skirt, which was in the new "jupon" style, silk of "gris perle velours de soie," lined in mauve glace. The corsage was a dream of gray pearl spangled chiffon over mauve satin white short puff sleeves were entirely composed of trails of Parma violets. With this toilette the Countess wore her famous pearl and diamond ornaments.

In the "Lady's Realm" for April there is, among much else that is interesting, a forcible article by Lady Jeune in reply to Miss Marie Corelli's recent essay on "The Modern Marriage Market." Lady Jeune admits that in our very complex state of society there must necessarily be great varieties and differences in the lives of the different sets into which so large a society must be divided, and she dot not deny that there are aspects of modern life which we deplore. Whether such conditions are worse than formerly must ever be an undecided question. She continues: But that we have done with the coarseness and brutality of the last century no one will deny. Where there are great riches, a high standard of comfort and luxury, and a moneyed class, there must be extravagance and less moral restraint than in a more primitive state, where the conditions of existence are harder and the life is more simple. An existence such as Marie Corelli tells us of is poetical and idyllic to the highest degree; but in our country, and under the conditions of modern life, it is an impossible one. It does not, however, necessarily follow that a life equally pure and happy is impossible in our modern Babylon.

Love in a cottage is a delicious thing, but the wherewithal to provide the cottage and its accessories is an absolute necessity. The higher standard of comfort which modern society requires, without any superfluities, makes marriage more difficult than formerly not because there is not the same capacity for affection and self denial among us, but because the whole conditions of our life have changed and are still changing; and it must be evident to the most Spartan of us that however simple and rugged may be our theories it is an impossibility to carry them out in their entirety. The modern mother is not the heartless selfish creature described to us because she shrinks from letting her daughter link her life with some one (however deep her attachment to him may be) who cannot at least provide her with the necessaries of life. We think that Marie Corelie is mistaken in drawing the picture she done of the "modern marriage market." The same reproaches have always been heaped on Society which she makes; woman have always been accused of sacrificing their daughters for money for the sake of the jewels and settlements of a rich husband; and the cry of the "slave market" is as old as the world itself. But is it true? Or rather is not the accusation so grossly exaggerated as to be as false as if there were no foundation for its existence?

Lady Jeune protests most strongly against Marie Corelli's statement that girls are "brought out" in the "season" to be sold as "any unhappy Armenian girl"—a statement as false as it is ridiculous. Does she really believe that the bright, happy pretty girls we see in London ball rooms, all go there for the purpose of exhibiting their charms to the richest and most desirable suitor? Does she think that every girl starts in life with the avowed and open intention of making the best of her looks for such a purpose? We say that such an idea is monstrous; absolutely false of the girls, and equally untrue and unjust as regards their mothers. In the heart of every girl lies the hope that some day she may marry the man she loves, and, in joining her life with his, taste the sweet joys of life together; but the thought is one quite apart and outside any of the motives which make her wish to go into the world, or add to the enjoyment of her season. Girls enjoy society because of the fun, the gaiety, the change, and the wholesome excitement, which a season gives them, and not because in the distance they see the millions and the millionares they are supposed to be hunting.

It would be needless to ask Marie Corelli to pause in her denunciations of the mother who, however much she may see her child suffer momentarily, prevents a marriage where poverty would be the inevitable companion of a lifetime. But she would surely not deny that the mother is justified in stopping a marriage (however great might be the affection) where the whole of two lives would be spent in an unequal struggle with privation and need. It is so easy to blame such a woman and inveigh against her worldly-mindedness; but a mother can never forget that there are wider considerations than the present happiness of two people who enter into a marriage where there is barely enough for them to make two ends meet. The destinies of unborn children have to be considered, and she may well be justified in putting her veto on a contract which may bring beings into existence for whom no adequate provision is possible.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

NOWADAYS men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. I see by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may; marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty in the shape of a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible. whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however, is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £15,000,000 a year. We are talking of the *average*, you see. But inasmuch as *all* working-men are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who *are* ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six months each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, &c., can make up for this—even in money alone to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Lagdon says, "I had to give up my work." How this came to pass he tells us in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24, 1892. He had no inherited disease or weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then his strength and energy began to leave him. He felt tired, not as from work, but as from power gone out of him through some bodily failure. He sat down to his meals, but not with his old eagerness and relish. There was a nasty copper-like taste in his mouth, his teeth and tongue were covered with slime, and his throat clogged with a kind of thick phlegm, difficult to "hawk up" and eject.

He also speaks of a nagging pain in the stomach, flatulency, and much palpitation of the heart as having been among his symptoms. As the ailment—whatever it was—progressed he began to have a hacking cough which, he says, seemed as if it must shake him to pieces. He could scarcely sleep on account of it. One of the most alarming features of of his illness, however, were the night sweats, for the reason that they showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested, end in total prostration. In fact he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him—as to any once active man—this was like being burried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Lagdon consulted said he was consumptive, and it did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," he says, "I went on like this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it would end in my taking the one journey from which no traveller returns.

"It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Lluselis (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and *have not lost an hour's work since.*"

The reader will notice that between the date of his taking this medicine and the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every labouring man or woman under the sun, no matter what they work *at* or work *with*—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—school-book style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

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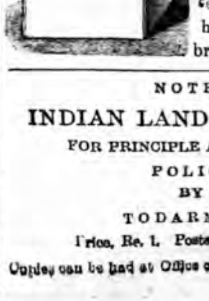

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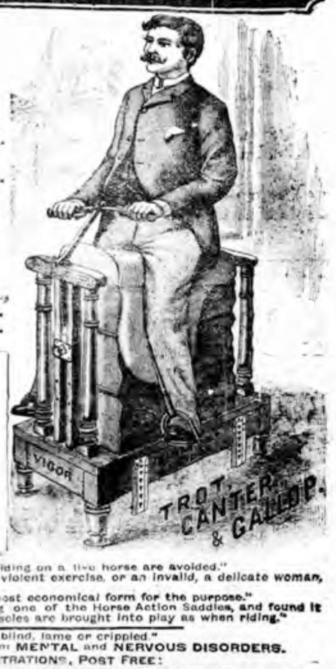

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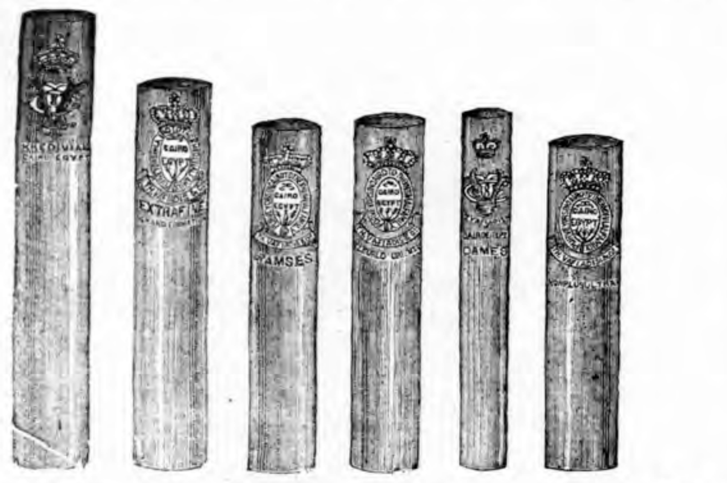

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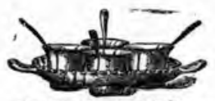
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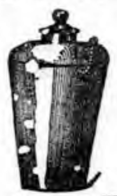
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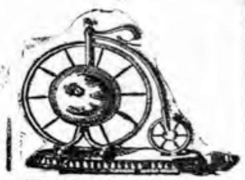
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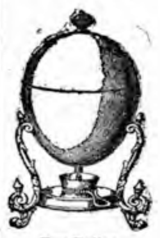
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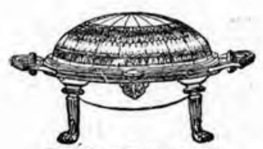
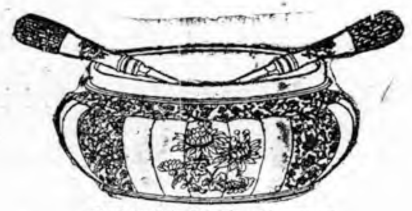
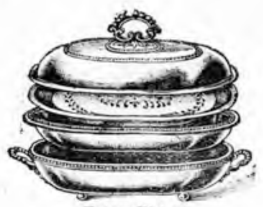
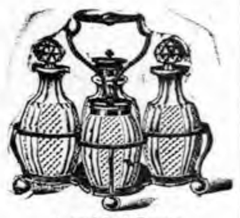
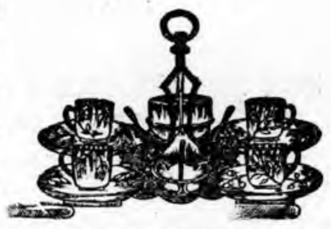
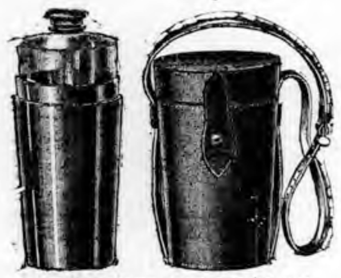

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

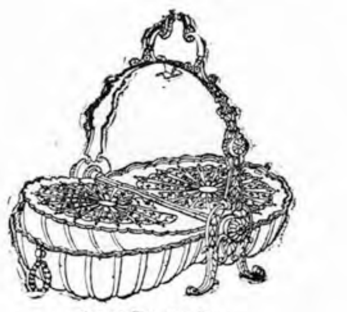

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

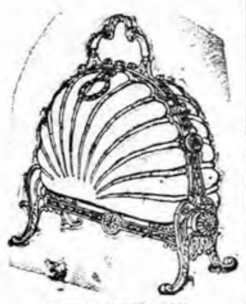

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

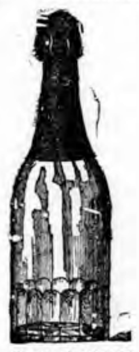

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

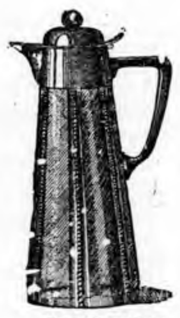

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

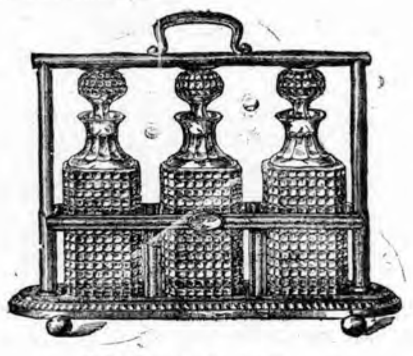

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

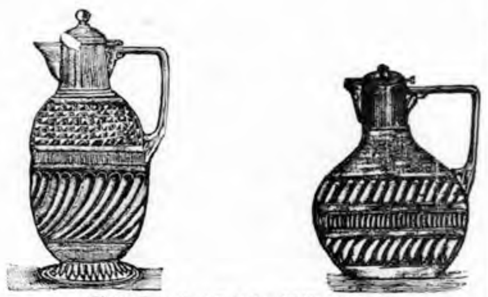

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

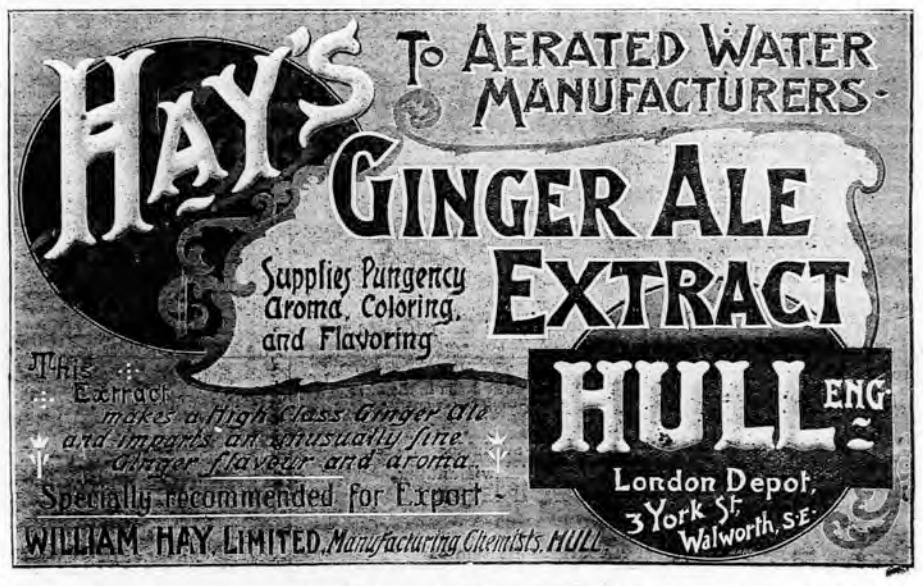

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.


Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.


E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.


Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.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To AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
GINGER ALE EXTRACT
Supplies Pungency Aroma, Coloring, and Flavoring
This Extract makes a High Class Ginger Ale and imparts an unusually fine Ginger flavour and aroma.
Specially recommended for Export
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WILLIAM HAY LIMITED, Manufacturing Chemists, HULL.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W C.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

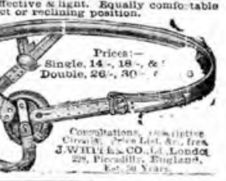
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER **MOC-MAIN TRUSS**
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.



Consultations, descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld. London, 228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

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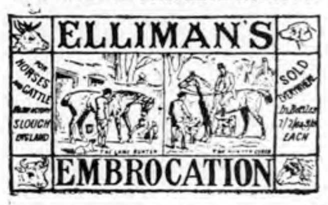
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.,
From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, CHEST COLDS.
I WILL HAVE ELLIMAN'S OR I WILL HAVE NONE.
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals,
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"COCOA EXCEL"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
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SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
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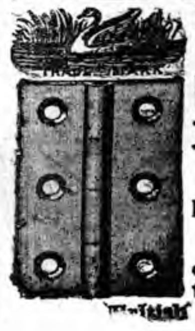
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.

HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
It will pay you to bear these things in mind.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSET
TRADE MARK.

LIKE A GLOVE

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co. LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses! Horses!!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of Good Hope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

"DISINFECT" WITH "SANITAS"

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Valuable Book,
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd.,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON, E.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me [illegible]-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
SH
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

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ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID
Or Self-shining Jet.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation **as** the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d. AND 11s.** each, by all **Chemists throughout** the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

COGNAC A.I. **CUTLER, PALMER & Co.** INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskies.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,
and every other Wine of
Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY **BOMBAY.** PALL MALL WHISKY

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD.,
PECKHAM, LONDON.

ART
PHOTOGRAPHIC SALÓN,
BOMBAY,
THE FINEST STUDIO IN INDIA.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

A Visit will confirm our claim, which we trust will never be regretted *forgotten*.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in their Salón in the most Artistic style and finish to suit Modern tastes.

Lift available.
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Prices Moderate.

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Our large and varied celebrated collection of
Views of India,
In Large and Small Series.
Specimens of all kinds of Photography—Civil, Military and Sporting.
An Inspection Earnestly Invited.

For THE Health AND Beauty OF THE SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darbring Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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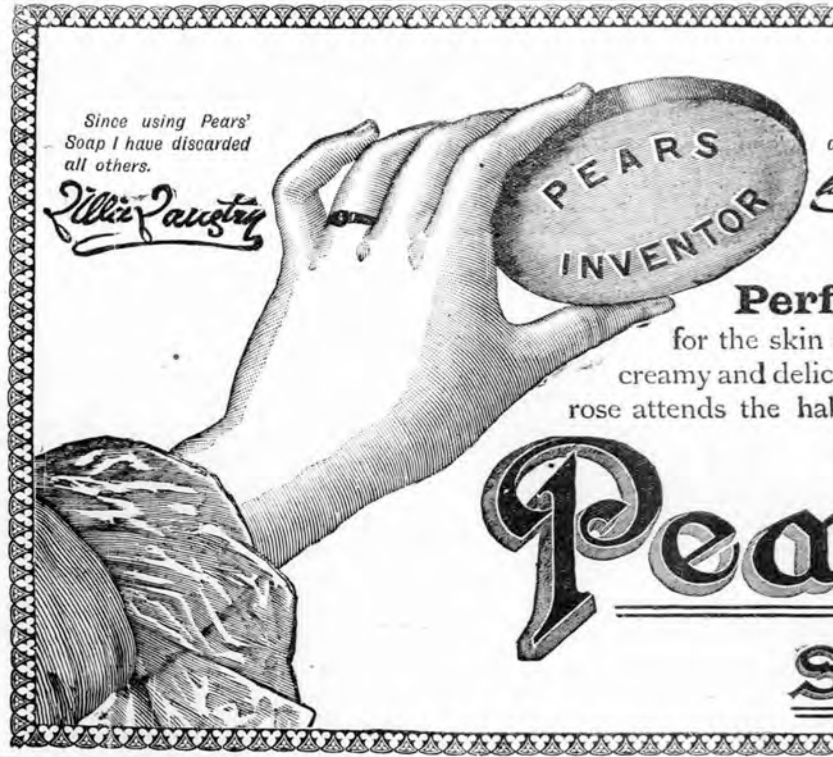

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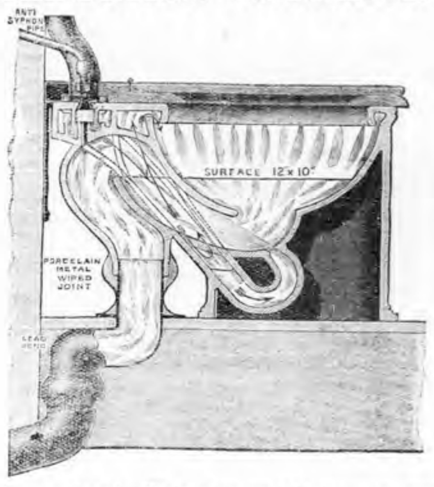

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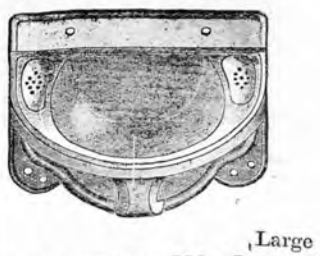

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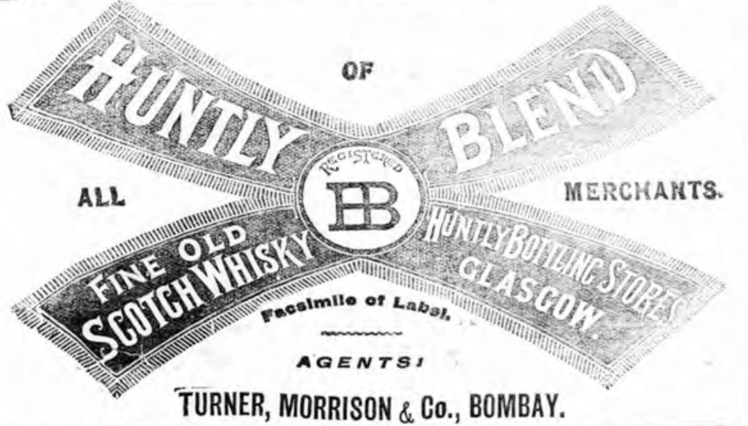

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